INSIST UPON HAVING.
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.*

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,294—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MAY 2, 1898. [TEN PAGES.]

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN,
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898.
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	7th May.
* GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	14th „
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	21st „
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	28th „
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	4th June.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	11th „
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	18th „
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	25th „
B.M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	......	2nd July.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	9th „
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	16th „
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	23rd „
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	30th „
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	6th Aug.

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.

The Steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only and cannot take Passengers for Europe.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 1st May, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	T. Nicolich	4,119	1st May 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st June 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 6th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,233	15th May 1898.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	12th June 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 576
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 636

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Llyod's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, PORT YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
S. S. VINDOBONA	C. Androvich	4,351	21st May.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S. S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April, 18, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Jourdan	10th May 1898
INDUS	6,000	Vaquier	7th June 1898.
YARRA	4,265	Coispellier	5th July 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	5th May, 1898.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a Private Park. Terms £ 75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 6th May, 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 3rd May, 1898, at 10 a. m., calling at Veraw3l, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHI AND GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 5th May, calling at Kurrachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Babbao, Linga, Bushra, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 17th May, 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MERKARA," 3,099 tons, on or about 5th May, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "WARORA," 3,920 tons, on or about 6th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th April, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA; Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S.S. Dco. BALDUINO	O. Canepa	5,000	26th May 1898.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 22nd May, 1898.

For Freight and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 23, 1898.

COMPAGNIE HAVRAISE.

PENINSULAIRE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.

THIS COMPANY will DESPATCH their First Class Steamer from BOMBAY as follows :—

New and Fast Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing about.	For
ILE DE LA REUNION	3,700	5th May	Marseilles,
MADAGASCAR	2,819	5th June	Marseilles, Havre
VILLE DE HAVRE	3,165	5th July	or Dunkirk.

FIRST SALOON ...... 925.

Cuisine a la Française. For further particulars apply to—

JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,
Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

NOTES,
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY
BY
TODARMAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Bombay.

GENTS' CYCLING KNICKERS, Wool Washing Material, Light-weight, Rs. 10-8 pair. Stout, Rs. 12-8 pair. ASQUITH and LORD, Tailors, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PURITY GUARANTEED !

TRADE MARK

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S

SODA AND OTHER ÆRATED WATERS,

Highly charged with Carbonic Acid Gas, and subjected to a special

PROCESS OF FILTRATION.

Free Delivery to any part of Bombay.

	Rs.	a.	
Soda Water	0	12	per doz.
„ in Splits	0	6	„
Tonic Water	1	0	„
Seltzer Water	1	0	„
Potash Water	0	12	„
Ærated Water	0	12	„
Vichy Water	1	8	„
Lemonade	1	0	„
Gingerade	1	0	„
Raspberryade	1	0	„
Citrate of Potash Water	0	12	„
Lithia Water	1	8	„
Ozo	2	0	„
Ginger Ale	1	8	„

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD

HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

FIRST YEAR'S BUSINESS

PROPOSALS EXCEED Rs. 19,00,000

INTENDING ASSURERS are invited to compare the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE" with those of any other Company.

The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.

ANNUAL PAYMENTS REQUIRED FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES.
FOR Rs. 1,000 (With Profits).

Age next Birth day.	Sum Assured payable at Death.								Sum Assured payable in					
	Premiums throughout Life.		Premiums limited to 25 years.		Premiums limited to 20 years.		Premiums limited to 15 years.		25 years or at Death if previous.		20 years or at Death if previous.		15 years or at Death if previous.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
20	21	10	27	2	30	7	36	6	37	11	47	6	64	5
25	24	2	29	7	33	0	39	4	38	7	48	0	64	13
30	27	4	32	5	35	0	42	13	39	11	49	0	65	10
35	31	5	35	14	39	12	47	1	41	10	50	8	66	13
40	36	11	40	8	44	9	52	5	44	10	53	14	68	11
45	43	14	46	12	50	13	58	12	49	6	56	13	71	11

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

All Funds invested in Government and other Securities, authorized by the Trust Act (II. of 1882).

In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.

SURRENDER VALUES IN CASH OR FREE POLICY.

On participating Policies two-fifths (40 per cent.) and on non-participating Policies 35 per cent. of the total Premiums paid at the tabular rate.

Policies effected by Limited Number of Premiums and Endowment Assurances have a larger proportionate surrender value.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.—Claims are payable immediately on receipt of satisfactory proof of death and title.

MEDICAL FEES AND POLICY STAMPS.—Are payable by the Company.

LOANS ON POLICIES.—Granted at six per cent. on the surrender value.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—All Premiums are returned in the event of the death of the Child.

Detailed Prospectus, Proposals, Reports and other particulars on application to

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

Active and energetic AGENTS and CANVASSERS WANTED all over India, Burma and Ceylon.

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.

"AULD SCOTTIE."

GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

This was the only Whisky placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91—92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval.

Sold at Rs. 2-4 per bottle, in Bombay, by all Wine and Spirit Merchants.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

FREE ON APPLICATION.

SMOKE "BAHADURS" SMOKE "BAHADURS"

MCDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS & LONDON.

SMOKE "BAHADURS" SMOKE "BAHADURS".

REPUTATION PREMIER. NAME PREMIER. BICYCLES PREMIER.

THE following 1898 MODELS are Stocked and can be had for cash, or on the Instalment System.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. 12 instalments. Rs.	a.	
The Gent's Weldless "Kangaroo" or Inoian Primer	250	0	23	0	per month.
The Lady's Weldless "Kangaroo" or Indian Premier	275	0	25	0	„
The "Popular Premier Helical" Roadster	300	0	27	12	„
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "S"	330	0	30	8	„
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "R"	330	0	30	8	„
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "P"	410	0	38	0	„
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "O"	410	0	38	0	„
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "Z"	450	0	41	8	„
The "Premier" Helical "Polo" Standing Mount	450	0	41	8	
The "Royal Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety	450	0	41	8	„
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "G"	410	0	38	0	„
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "H"	330	0	30	8	„
The Girls' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "N"	275	0	25	0	„
The Youths' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "M"	250	0	23	0	„

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
AGENTS FOR THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS

BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES

CARL RONISCH PIANOS.

HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS.

Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands,

TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

TO THE SUFFERERS

From Cold, Cough, Bronchitis and disordered lungs, Munk's Pulmonicon is the remedy that suits all constitutions, giving immediate relief, especially to the unpleasant tickling in the Throat which deprives night rest and sleep. Annas 12, at

MADON, SONS & CO., ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD, BOMBAY

BUT WHY SUFFER

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Annas 8, and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co.
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

WITH COUGH AND COLD!

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.

H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMER "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS.

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.
READING AND LONDON.

INDIGESTION CONQUERED ! DYSPEPSIA MASTERED !

WHETHER the trouble arises from DEBILITY, OVER-INDULGENCE, CLIMATIC CAUSES or NATURAL WEAKNESS.

KEMP'S PAPARIDINE

will restore sufferers to health. THE FIRST DOSES will give prompt relief and a regular course of the medicine will, in nearly every instance, effect a permanent cure.

SOME OF THE MOST CONFIRMED cases have yielded to the treatment and those who have almost abandoned any hope of cure are asked to give this remedy a patient trial.

Price Rs. 2 per Bottles.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

A SOUND, WHOLESOME AND SUPERIOR TABLE WINE

AT MOST MODERATE PRICE
IS OFFERED IN

KEMP'S UNRIVALLED HOUSEHOLD CLARET

INTRODUCED over TWENTY YEARS since it is now well known and highly appreciated by a very large circle of CUSTOMERS.

BOTTLES—Rs. 20 Per Dozen, Rs. 1-14 each.
Half Bottles—Rs. 13 „ Rs. 1-2 „

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE REASON WHY KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE

is the prime favourite in India.

BECAUSE it is a PREPARATION specially designed for use and calculated to give the best results in the INDIAN CLIMATE.

IT HAS STOOD the test of time having been introduced nearly 30 YEARS AGO, and its sale has increased year by year until it now occupies the FOREMOST PLACE.

UNLIKE MANY OTHER "HAIR RESTORERS," etc., it is guaranteed free from any chemical ingredient, and TO CONTAIN NEITHER PARAFFIN nor anything in the LEAST OBJECTIONABLE. On the contrary it is a VEGETABLE COMPOUND of DELICATE NATURE but MOST EFFECTIVE IN USE.

For LADIES, GENTLEMEN and CHILDREN.

Rs. 1-8 and 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

One new English built C under-spring CANE LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, by Lucas, of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse harness, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, BROUGHAMS, by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furn[illegible]

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SA[illegible] HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMA[illegible]

REPORTS, Petitions, Memori[illegible] Announcements, Bill Forms, Book[illegible] &c., printed with neatness and promptit[illegible] rates. Special terms for lar[illegible] contracts. [illegible] Gazette" Steam Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

OIL COLOUR BOXES IN TUBES

POCKET BOX : Size 9 1-2 inches by 4 3-4, 1 inch deep, containing twelve Colours :—Raw Sienna, Deep Naples, Yellow, Yellow Ochre, Burnt Sienna, Vermilion, Crimson Lake, Prussian Blue, Terre Verte, Vandyke Brown, Flake White, Ivory White, Megilp, six Hog-Hair, Brushes, Mahogany Palette and Pallete Knife .... Rs. a. 9 0

STUDENTS' BOX : Size 12 1-4 inches by 6 1-2, 1 1-2 inch deep, containing fifteen Colours :—Raw Sienna, Deep Naples, Yellow, Yellow Ochre, Chrome Yellow, Burnt Sienna, Light Red, Vandyke Brown, Megilp, Ivory Black, Flake White, Neutral Tint, Crimson Lake, Purple Lake, Prussian Blue, Vermilion, Sable and Hog-Hair Brushes, Badger Softener, Chalk Portcrayon, Dipper, Palette, Knife, Oil, Turpentine, and Mahogany Palette........ 18 8

PORTABLE BOX : Size 13 3 4 inches by 9, 1 3-4 inch deep, containing twenty-two Colours, a general selection of Sable and Hog-Hair Brushes, Badger Softener, Chalk, Portcrayon, Oil and Turpentine, Palette, Knife, Capped Dipper and Mahogany Palette 35 0

ACADEMY BOX : Size 12 3-4 inches by 9, 4 1-2 inch deep, containing thirty Colours, with a general selection of Sable and Hog-Hair Brushes, Badger Softener, Chalk Charcoal, and Porterayon, Palette, Knife, Double Capped Dipper, Mastic Varnish, Pale Drying Oil, Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Mahogany Palette, and three prepared Millboards, 12 inches by 8.. 53 8

STUDIO BOX : Size 15 inches by 11, 4 inch deep, containing forty Colours including the following:—Aureolin, Cadmium, Yellow, Vermilion, Rose Madder, Rembrandt's Madder, Brown Madder, Cobalt, French Blue, Viridian and Oxide of Chromium, with a general selection of Sable and Hog-Hair Brushes, Badger Softener, Chalk, Charcoal, Porterayon, Steel and Ivory Palette Knives, Double Capped Dipper, Mastic Varnish, Pale Drying Oil, Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Mahogany Palette, and three prepared Millboards, 14 inches by 10. 90 0

STUDIO BOX No. 3 ; Size. 17 3-4 inches by 12 1-2, 5 1-2 inch deep, containing sixty Colours and everything an artist requires.. .... 223 3

WATER COLOUR BOXES. COMPLETE WITH ALL ACCESSORIES.

LOCK MAHOGANY BOXES.

No. 1.—Fitted with 12 Whole Cake Colours, Brushes, &c. 13 8
" 2. " 18 " " " ... 18 8
" 3.— " 24 " " " ... 27 8

CADDY LID MAHOGANY BOXES.

No. 1.—Fitted with 12 Whole Cake Colours, Brushes, &c. 30 0
" 2.— " 18 " " " ... 40 0

SUPERIOR CADDY LID MAHOGANY BOXES.

No. 1.—Fitted with 18 Whole Cake Colours, Brushes &c. 52 0
" 2.— " 24 " " " ... 90 0

ENGINEERS' DRAWING BOARDS.

These Boards are made of the best dry Pine, one end being inlaid with Ebony ; they having Mahogany Pattens at back, and brass Slots, which allow for contraction or expansion of the wood, and they are warranted not to get out of the square or to split.

Half Imperial	... 23 inches	by 16	... each,	6 12
Imperial	... 32 "	" 23	... "	13 8
Double Elephant	... 41 "	" 28	... "	20 0
Antiquarian	... 54 "	" 32	... "	33 0

STENCIL PLATES.

Figures, Letters, Borders, Conventional Signs, &c. full list on application.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.S. "MELPOMENE," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the arrival, of the Steamer, and requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 6.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey Damages and claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented within eight days from the date of arrival, otherwise none will be entertained.

EMIL SCARPA,
Agent.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of INTRENCHING TOOLS and MINERS TOOLS from the Bombay Arsenal.

II. Tender Forms can be obtained on any working day between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P.M. on payment at the rate of 2 annas per set of Forms.

Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit in the form of a Presidency Bank, Treasury Receipt or Government Promissory Notes as earnest money, at the rate of 2 per cent. on the total value of the stores to be purchased.

IV. Tenders will be opened at the office of the Bombay Arsenal at 12 Noon on Wednesday the 18th May 1898.

T. FOWLE, MAJOR R.A.
Ordnance Officer in charge.

Bombay Arsenal, 28th April, 1898.

J. NEUBERG,
51 ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand ; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

FISHING TACKLE
From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick

"DIANA" BICYCLES,
High Class, Pneumatic Tyred & Cheap.

ART STUDIES,
By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.

BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.
From Steward (London) and other Makers.

NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. S. "WORSLEY HALL"
ARRIVED 30TH APRIL 1898.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the PRINCE'S DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, etc., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

MESSRS. EDWARD BATES & SONS, AGENCY.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 30th April, 1898.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have THIS DAY REMOVED our Offices from Forbes Street to the ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.'S NEW BUILDING, Esplanade.

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.

2nd May 1898.

S. S. "ARDENDEARG," has ARRIVED from NEW YORK and DISCHARGES in the STREAM. CONSIGNEES are requested to take DELIVERY of their CARGO within 48 hours, otherwise Steamer will DISCHARGE same into Lighters at CONSIGNEES' risk and expense.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th April, 1898.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of Standard Forms, &c., for this Railway System for one year commencing from the 1st July, 1898, and should be for all charges including delivery at the Gorakhpur Railway Station.

2. Tenders will be received up to noon on the 31st May, 1898, and should be addressed to the AUDITOR of ACCOUNTS, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur, in a sealed cover superscribed TENDERS for Printing.

3. All Tenders received will be opened in the office of the Agent B. and N.-W. Railway, Gorakhpur, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 1st June 1898.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender and reserves to himself the right to accept a portion or portions of Tenders.

5. Each Tender must be accompanied by Rupees One hundred in Government Currency Notes or by Postal Order as earnest money which will be confiscated if the Tenderer withdraws from his Tender.

6. The successful Tenderer will be required to execute a Bond and to give Security to the extent of 10 per cent. of the accepted contract.

7. Specimens of the forms required can be obtained on application to the AUDITOR of ACCOUNTS on payment of Rs. 5.

8. Tender Form and all other information and terms may be obtained on application to—

THE AUDITOR OF ACCOUNTS,
Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

1 D. B. B. L. C. F gun, by S W Silver and Co,
1 lot of reading books and old music.
15 hogsheads of ale.
15 cases Pilsener Beer in quarts and pints.
1 lot of skins of brown bear, leopard, white wolf, lynx, and tiger, and 1 hand painting Ameer of Cabul and 1 feather picture of peacock.

Household furniture, consisting of dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sofas, clothes press, etc.

By order of the Administrator General the stock-in-trade of the late Davidass Khooshal, consisting of 6-7-8 and 9 yards grey sarees, printed sarees, scarves, &c.

By order of Messrs. Muncherjee Pallonjee and Co., and on account and at the risk of Mr. F. Mody—

6 cases Marketon's gold label Eau-de-Cologne.
5 cases Marketon's signature label Eau-de-Cologne.

On account of the concerned, ex s s Ancona—

151—1324-25—2 cases each 25 dozen silk umbrellas.
1326—1333—2 cases each 25 dozen silk umbrellas.
1331-32—2 cases each 25 dozen silk umbrellas.

Ex. s. s. Verona.

1357-58—2 cases each 25 dozen silk umbrellas.

Ex. s. s. Ancona.

1337-38—2 cases each 240 dozen Panorama balls.
1339-41—3 cases each 240 dozen Panorama balls.

Ex s.s. Verona.

1263—1 case 300 dozen Panorama balls.

Ex s.s. Ancona.

1328—1 case 600 dozen spectacles.
1328—1 case 600 dozen spectacles.

Ex s.s. Verona.

1364—1 case 600 dozen spectacles.
1366—1 case 600 dozen imitation ivory snuff-boxes.
1367-68—2 cases each 600 dozen toys.

AT 2 P M

1 good shaped light victoria, in serviceable condition, with a quiet and good looking grey Arab horse and harness.
1 four-wheeled dogcart in good order.
1 strong double-seated brougham.
1 serviceable office-shigram.
1 light strong-built victoria.
1 dog-cart by Russell of Quetta, suitable for a waler.
1 Berar milk buffalo, giving about 5 seers of milk, and 1 cow.

A few second-hand pneumatic-tyred bicycles.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF 100 BALES GOOD MACHINE-GINNED BROACH COTTON.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba, in the Jutha of Madhowdass Premjee, by order of Luchmondass Bhicumchund, and on account and at the risk of Shri Kisson Balkisson—

100 full pressed bales good machine-ginned broach cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chinchpogly, next to the Fire-Brigade Station, the handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, glassware and crockery, lamps, pictures, table ornaments, etc., the property of J. B. ARNOLD, Esq., left Bombay.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE DIAMOND, RUBY, EMERALD, AND PEARL JEWELLERY.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the undermentioned valuable Jewellery, the property of Mrs. Meherbai Dady.

1 pair brilliant and emerald earrings, 1 large size emerald earring studded with diamonds, 1 pair small size English pattern brilliant earrings, 1 pair emerald earrings studded with diamonds, 1 earring of superior brilliants, 1 English pattern brilliant and ruby earring, 1 pair diamond earstuds each of 4 diamonds, 1 pair earstuds of large brilliants, the pair weighing about 23 rutties, 1 English made gold locket, studded with 5 brilliants and one emerald in the middle, 1 pair of brilliants and ruby bangles, 1 English pattern diamond and ruby necklace, 1 handsome English made brilliant and ruby bracelet, with two rows of brilliants and 1 row of rubies in the middle, 1 pair of diamond and pearl bangles, 1 pair English pattern ruby and pearl ear-rings with bunches of pearls, 1 very handsome English made diamond butterfly brooch set with rubbies, saphires and pearls, several diamond, ruby and emerald rings, hoop-rings, and rose rings, 1 set of diamond collar button convertible into a brooch and scarf pin, 1 English made gold necklace with pearl pendants, 1 set of English made turquoise, pearl and diamond necklace, ear-rings and locket, 1 diamond star with emerald pendant, 1 pair of English made gold expanding bracelets set with small diamonds and pearls, etc., etc.

The whole of the above jewellery will be on view on and after Thursday, the 5th inst.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on MONDAY, the 16th inst. at 3 p.m.

The effects of the late Mr. R. Meinek consisting of wearing apparel, leather trunk, books, mechanical instruments, watch repairing tools, etc.

The effects of the late Balla Bhow consisting of gold ornaments, pieces of gold and silver, small pearls, copper and brass utensils, goldsmith's instruments, wearing apparel, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 2nd May, 1898.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BHULESHWAR, NEAR COWASJEE PATEL TANK ROAD.

On THURSDAY, the 5th instant, at 4 p.m, Messrs. BENETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Moreshwar Narayen, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the deed of mortgage, dated the 14th day of September, 1894, the following property !—

All that piece or parcel of land, situate on the west side of Bhuleshwar Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, forming part of the hereditaments and premises comprised in an indenture bearing date the 13th day of September, 1889, and made between the said Moreshwar Narayen of the one part, and Jairam Naranji and others of the other part, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 17 and 631, new Nos. A-77 and 2913, old Survey Nos. 459-462-458 new survey No. 7521, and containing by admeasurement 1,032 square yards or thereabouts, together with several buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward Nos. 1251 1252, and 1253 and Street Nos. 16 to 18, 1-2-3-4-5-6 and 23, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Bhuleshwar Road, on or towards the west partly by the property of Shri Krishna Narayen, partly by the property of Dinanath Gangadas, and partly by the property of Luxmon Krishnaji, on or towards the north by the property of Jamnadas Ramji, and on or towards the south partly by the feasting cart of Lohanas and partly by the property of Ramdas Gungadas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi, and Cama, Solicitors for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 2nd May, 1898.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT MAZAGON.

By order of the mortgagee, Bai Kookibai, widow of Khursedjee Bomanjee Cama, under the power of sale reserved to her by an indenture of mortgage of the 24th day of September, 1894, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on account and at the risk of Cowasjee Rustomjee Darukhanawala, the mortgagor, the undermentioned property, at 4 p.m. THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd day of May, 1898.

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land, admeasuring 172 3-5 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house of two compartments standing thereon, situate at and on the south side of Moojawar Pakhadi Fourth Row, otherwise known as Nawab Tank Row, at Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on or towards the east by the property of Nurserwanjee Jamsetjee Dastoor, on or towards the west by the land hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the south by the property of Nowrojee Cooper, and or towards the north by the Road aforesaid, and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. A 380, 381, new Nos. 11649, 11655, old Survey Nos. 449, 450, new Survey No. 3868, and assessed by Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 6871 to 72 and Street Nos. 13 (1), 15, 17.

AND SECONDLY—All that piece of land, admeasuring 196 5-3 square yards or thereabouts, situate at and on the south side of the said Moojawar Pakhadi Fourth Row, in the Registration District and sub-distict of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. A 380, 381, new Nos. 11649, 11655, old Survey Nos. 449, 450 and now Survey No. 3869, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 88, 172, and Street Nos. 13 (1), 15, 17, and which said premises are bounded on or towards the north by the said road, on or towards the south by the property of the said Nowrojee Cooper, on or towards the east by the property hereinbefore firstly described, and on or towards the west by the property of the said Nowrojee Cooper, and which said premises first and secondly described are now in the occupation of the mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee, and Motilal, Mortgagee's Solicitors, at their office, No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, where the title deeds can also be inspected.

SALE OF GERMAN SILVER WIRE, PLATE AND SHEETS, SUNDRY GOODS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of May, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their sale rooms, the following goods :—

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned defaulting indentors.

On account and at the risk of Vadilal Dalsookh—
11414-17—4 cases German silver plates. Ex s s Drachenfels.
11256 —1 " G. S. sheets. Ex s s Inchaaran.
11310 —1 " G. S. wire. Do.

On account and at the risk of Mohomed Hajee Josub—
8929—1 case celeloid cigarette boxes. Ex s s Mq. Bucqueham.

On account and risk of Fazulbhoy Jaffer—
91 85—1 case Joseph Rodgers and Co.'s cutlery. Ex s s Tokio.

On account and risk of Fukeermohomed Bharmul—
E M B—1 case forks and spoons. Ex s's Arabia.

On account of Hassam Abdool Rehman—
9405—1 case brief bags. Ex s s Candia.

On account and risk of Hassun Allana—
3 cases tin mirror boxes, s s Rudesheimer.

On account and risk of Noormohomed Hajee Cassam—
2 cases tin mirror boxes. Ex s s Gutenfels.

Terms of sale—a deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking down the lot to the purchasers and balance to be paid and goods cleared away within next day.

SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW SITUATE AT MATUNGA, NEAR THE RAILWAY STATION.

By order of the mortgagee, Mr. Ruttonsay Premjee, under the power of sale reserved to him by an indenture of mortgage of the 5th day of July 1895. Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Munmohundas Cassidas, the undermentioned property, at 4 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 7th day of May 1898. on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, bungalow, cook-house, stable and other buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Matoonga, on the northern side of the passage leading from Mahim, to Matoonga, near the Matoonga station, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6,650 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the north by the property of Juwubai, widow, on or towards the south by the said public passage, on or towards the east by the property of Braz Fernandes, and on or towards the west by the property of Aitwar Heerkajee, and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 14, new No. 15170, and New Survey No. 1-2-3-888, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward F Nos. 7545, 7547, and 7547, and Street No.——, and are in the possession of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee, and Motilal, Mortgagee's Solicitors, at their office, No 79, Medows Street, Fort, where the title-deeds can also be inspected.

SALE OF A VALUABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT CAMMATEEPOORA OR UPPER DUNCAN ROAD.

By order of the mortgage, under the power of sale reserved to her by an indenture of mortgage of the 31st March, 1896, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on account and at the risk of Patell Jamnadas Pranjivandas, the mortgagor, the undermentioned property, at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of May, 1898, on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage or range of buildings, consisting of eight compartments or chawls, standing thereon, situate at Cammatteepoora or Upper Duncan Road, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring three hundred and eighty-nine square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under E Ward Nos. 538 and 539. Street Nos. 448-450, 452, 454, and 456, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 2653, 2578, and 4884, new No. 9635, old Survey Nos. 2153, 2-2830, 4595, and new Survey No. 5684, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east partly by a footpath and partly by the public passage called Upper Duncan Road, on or towards the west by a passage and beyond that by the property of Dharsey Ludha, on or towards the north by the Camatipoora 5th Lane, on or towards the south partly by the property of Tricumdas Purshotum and partly by a Police Chowkey, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of Kashinath Bapuji Corba and Dinanath Bapuji Corba.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Payne Gilbert and Sayani, Mortgagees' Solicitors, at their office, at Hornby Row, Fort.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN KAZEE STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On FRIDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co, Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee Mr. Mahomedbhoy MahomedallyKajiji and in virtue of the power of sale given to him under the deed of mortgage dated the 17th day of August, 1895, and made between Mahomedbhoy Mohamedally Kajiji of the one part, and Khatizabai, widow, and Bai Hawabai, daughter, administratrixes of Bapu Balla, deceased, and on account and at the risk of Hawabai, daughter and surviving administratrix of Bapu Balla deceased and said the heir and legal representative of the said Khatizabai since deceased, the undermentioned property :—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together, with the messuage, tenament, or dwelling house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at New Kazee Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 897, new No. 8065, old survey No. 1869, and new survey No. 839, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward, No. 6184 and Street, Nos. 206, 208, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the new Kazee Street aforesaid, on the west by the sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Shaboodin Vagmaray, and on the south by the house of Kootboodin Chargay, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the said deceased Bapu Balla and his tenants and now in that of the mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply either to Messrs. Maganlal and Rustomji, Attorneys for the mortgagee, at their office, No. 53, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF A LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT UPPER DUNCAN ROAD.

By order of the mortgagee Dossabhoy Merwanjee Tareewala, under the power of sale reserved to him by an indenture of mortgage dated the 17th day of March 1897, and by a deed of further charge dated the 28th June 1897. Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE will sell by Public Auction on account and risk of Rajubai, widow of Dhondoo Vithoo Sindhey, and another, the mortgagors, on Saturday, the 14th day of May 1898, at 4 p.m. on the premises, the undermentioned property.

All that piece or parcel of government land or ground, together with the dwelling houses standing thereon, situate on the western side of Upper Duncan Road, and on the eastern side of Stable street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 466 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 2840, 3039 and 3140, and new Nos. 9822, and old survey No. 4-2148, 4424 and 4466A and new survey Nos. 5679 and assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under C Ward Nos. 876, 877 and 533, and street 11-13-1 and 416 and 420, and bounded as follows,—that is to say, on the east by the Upper Duncan road, on the west by the Stable street, on the north by the property of Noorbhoy Nathoobhoy, and on the south by the property of Abdoolaly Rallinji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the mortgagee's solicitor Mr. Jamsetji Cursetji Cama, or the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd May, 1898.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
FOR BUILDING BRIDGES, ETC.

Cheaper, Stronger and more Durable than Wooden Beams. About 600 Tons of Various Sections and Lengths in Stock. Quotations given for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

ALSO

Steel Angles, Steel Tees, Steel Plates, Galvd. Corrd. Iron Sheets, Cast Iron Pipes, etc.

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
METAL MERCHANTS,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families, for Summer or Winter season.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Club called for THURSDAY the 21st instant having been ADJOURNED, will now be held on MONDAY, the 2nd May, 1898, at 5-30 p.m.

By Order of the Committee,
ALEX. F. FERGUSON,
Hon. Secretary.

22nd April, 1898.

INDIAN FAMINE CHARITABLE RELIEF FUND, 1897.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE DISSOLVED on the 25th March. It is therefore requested that any unspent balances be remitted, not to the VICE-CHAIRMAN, but to the BANK of BENGAL direct for credit to the balance of the Fund which is being invested for use in the next famine.

H. E. M. JAMES,
Vice-Chairman and Hony. Secy., I. F. C. R. Fund.

I. F. C. R. Fund Office, 10, Hare Street, Calcutta, 1st April, 1898.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS.

THE busy Season having set in, this Bank is again prepared to RECEIVE DEPOSITS for 3, and 4 months on terms to be learned on application.

By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, 13th October, 1897.

THE DAMODAR LAKHMIDAS MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the Rate of (Rs. 30) Rupees Thirty per Share for the year ended the 31st December, 1897, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 2nd May, 1898, at the Registered office of the Company, No. 17, Church Gate Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 P.M., to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Shareholders on the 15th April, 1898, on production of Share Certificates.

LUKHMIDAS KHIMJEE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 28th April, 1898.

THE DAVID MILLS CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders, held on TUESDAY, the 19th April, 1898, a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 25 per Share, free of Income Tax, for the Half-year ending 31st December, 1897, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Rampart Road, on and after MONDAY, the 2nd May, 1898, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., to Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 18th April, 1898, on presentation of their Share Certificates.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th April, 1898.

THE STANDARD MILLS CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders, held on TUESDAY, the 19th April, 1898, a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 15, per Share, free of Income Tax, for the year ending 31st December, 1897, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Esplanade Road, on and after MONDAY, the 2nd May, 1898, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., to Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 18th April, 1898, on presentation of their Share Certificates.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th April, 1898.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

BHAVNAGAR HARBOUR WORKS.

CANCELLING the previous Notice dated 16th April, 1898, inviting Tenders for 300 Tons of DESHARGHAR BENGAL COALS, the TENDERS for the same are hereby INVITED FOR DELIVERY, on or before the 30th September, 1898.

The Tenders should be Addressed to the STATE ENGINEER, Bhavnagar.

Bhavnagar, 23rd April, 1898.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only,
and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Propectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Acting Secretary.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED
£12,000,000 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 8
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS :—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 60 YEARS.

INVESTED FUNDS OVER 9 MILLIONS STERLING.

FIRE Insurance at Current Rates.

LIFE : Whole Term, Short Period, and Endowment Assurance issued at moderate rates.

9-10ths of Profits in Participating Class divided amongst Policy-holders.

The LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS, of 35s. per cent. per annum, or £8-15 per cent. for the quinquennium has been declared at each valuation and compares favourably with that of the very best Proprietary or Mutual Companies.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.
LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1810

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co.,
Chief Agents.

65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	80,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE ;

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director P. & O. S. N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

EWEN CAMERON. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received at 4½ per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £230,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET. LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

B. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES;

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND......Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH : 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Jerusalem, Port Said, Odessa.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPIAL .... " 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... " 6,660,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent.

Hornby Road.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND ....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES.

IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities ; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES :—

London—12, King William Street, E.C.
H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Bombay—C. E. BERESFORD, Manager.
Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—P. A. CHURCHWARD, Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL............Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST .... " 15,35,485

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER :

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 5 per cent. per annum for 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board.
C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilliette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globuler Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA

TWENTY-THIRD EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1898.

WITH PORTRAIT OF
HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN,
THE HEAD OF THE KHOJA COMMUNITY.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED.
At the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE
PRICE : Rs. 5 ; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1898 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and details the progress made by the City in recent years. It contains

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City, including those which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	Rs. 10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,282 1-2
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,130
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,100
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10 p.c.	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£20¼
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank I-diafa	48,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	30

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad adv.	700	1,000	060	Nil	750
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	490
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	00	Nil	45
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	700
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	620
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	890
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	675
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.45	1,620xd
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	775
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	950
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	70
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12	522 1 2
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	575
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	980
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.25	515
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs.20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	400
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	557½
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	580
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	565
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	690
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	990
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	475xd
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1,000	no dvd	1,030
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	775
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	645
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.7½	207 1-2
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	780
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	450
Khandeish	750	1,500	,000	dvd Rs.30	800
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatao Mackunjee	1,600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	675
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvd Rs.10	222½xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1 000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,000
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dv Rs.100	3,400
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,08	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70	2,435
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 5	103½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.55	2070
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	s. 20	400
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvd Rs20	325
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	1,270
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	840
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1120
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	840
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	2025
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	775
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	265
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	350
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	270
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	15	305
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.20	600xd
Sassoon and Alliance	3,900	500	5 0	dvd Rs.15	580
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	800	dvd Rs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	600nom.
Western India.	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	675
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs15	255
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	—

PRESS COMPANIES

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1150
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,925
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	125
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	14	15
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvd Rs25	210
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,150
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
ort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,100
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	500
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	355xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvd Rs10	145
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 40	455
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	80
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs25	360
Munmar M	00	250	a	15	205
New Berar	00	500	00	dvd Rs45	560
New Indian	4,(00	125	125	dvd 16½	171½
Prince of Wales	100	600	0	20	400xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7	0	375
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,000
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	490
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	200xd
Aolkert	—	000	10	dvd Rs65	1,090

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	205
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	145
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,050xd
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,535
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	58
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	500
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	50	1,200
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs10	240
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	...	52
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	360
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	151
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	30
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	130xd
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	76
Port Canning Co.	6,000	,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	470
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	49½
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,060
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	...	158
Telephone Co.	2,200	251	100	dvd Rs11	26 1-

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	24-4
China Leaf	"	24-2
Pekin, bar Gold, old	"	24-3
Do. do. new	"	24-1
Australian, bar Gold 100	"	24-4
Bombay bar Gold	"	24-2
Sovereigns	"	15-2
Do. Dragons	"	15-1
Bar Silver 17	"	70-2
Do. 17½	"	70-4

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 32m. Sun sets, 6h. 22m. High water, 8-10m., 8-9a., Low water, 2-9m., 1-59. a.
Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway Company, Apollo Street, 3-30 p.m.
Tapti Valley Railway Company, Apollo Street, 4 p.m.
Bombay Club, adjourned special general meeting, 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-30 p.m.

ROBBED WHILE ASLEEP—Amidas Inderji, a Buniah, has reported to the police that while he was asleep in his pehdi at Old Hanuman Lane between 1 and 2 p.m. on Friday last, a small wooden box, containing gold ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 57-6, was stolen.

INJURED BY A SODA WATER BOTTLE.—Merwanji Nusserwanji, a Parsee, employed in a tea shop at Frere Road, sustained injury to his right forearm by the bursting of a soda water bottle which he was taking from a box to serve a customer. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital and attended to.

UPSETTING OF A KEROSINE OIL LAMP.—Noor Ahmed Shaik Kulloo, a Mahomedan, aged twenty years, residing at Kazipoora was, on Friday evening, engaged in adjusting a burning kerosine oil lamp, when the lamp accidentally upset and he was burnt on various parts of the body. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital and detained for treatment.

FIRE IN A COAL STACK.—About 600 tons of coal stacked at Mallet Bunder, belonging to Megji, Khumbhatta and Co., was found to be on fire late on Friday night. The Babulla Tank steamer came on the scene and succeeded in extinguishing the fire, but not before damage to the extent of Rs. 4,000 had been done. The fire was attributed to spontaneous combustion. The coal is insured with the South Lancashire Insurance Company for the sum of Rs. 8,400.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 25th Bombay Rifles, under the direction of Herr C. Fredilis, will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-30 :—

Lancers	Coon Songs	Bucalossi
Overture	Sans Souci	Sousa
Valse	The First Kiss	De Leuville
Song	Beloved, it is Morn	Aylward
Fantasia	No. 1 Maritana	Wallace
Irish valse	Asthore	Trotere

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRESENTATION TO A RETIRED CUSTOMS OFFICIAL.—On Saturday evening some of the Customs officers, headed by the Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent, assembled together at their office to make a presentation Mr. John Miller, ex-Senior Inspector of the Preventive Service, who retired from the 1st of April last, after a service extending over thirty-seven years. He was presented with a gold watch by Mr. J. Walsh, in the name of the officers, who wished him long life to enjoy the pension he has earned. The following inscription has been engraved on the watch : "Presented to Mr. John Miller by the officers of the Preventive Service as a mark of esteem and goodwill on his retirement, April, 1898." The recipient thanked Mr. Walsh and other officers of the service for their kind souvenir.

THE BOMBAY CYCLISTS' UNION.—A meeting of the Bombay Cyclists' Union was held on Saturday afternoon at the Great Western Hotel, Mr. David Gostling being in the chair. Mr. Hogan, the secretary, having read the minutes of the proceedings of the last meeting of the provisional committee, the following resolutions were carried subject to their confirmation by a general meeting of the union to be held in the month of November next : "That an executive committee, consisting of a president, vice-presidents, treasurer, secretaries, and members of the committee, be appointed with full powers till the month of November next and the subscription per each member be fixed at Rs. 2-8 for that period; that the following gentlemen be appointed office-bearers : President, Dr. Pollen; vice-presidents, Mr. D. Gostling, Mr. Gore Brown, Colonel Brown (solicitor), Mr. H. A. H. Payne (solicitor), and Captain Moss; secretary, Mr. F. Hogan; assistant secretary, Mr. Marzban M. Marzban; and treasurer, Mr. T. D. Derry; that the executive committee should consist of twelve members, out of whom eight must be European and four Native gentlemen; and that the following be appointed members of the executive committee : Messrs. J. A. Kirkbride, J. H. Downing, F. W. Shaw, R. H. Vincent, H. O. Coates, Hubbard, J. A. Eakin, P. C. Soundy, M. M. Marzban, S. S. Jijibhoy, M. H. Nicholson, and D. D. Wadia. The usual vote of thanks terminated the proceedings.

THE KHOJA READING ROOM AND LIBRARY.—The annual meeting of the Muljibhai Jivraj Khoja Reading Room and Library was held, yesterday morning, in the library room at Mandvie, the Hon'ble Mr. Rahimtoola Mahomed Sayani presiding. The report of the managing committee for the past year was first read, and showed that the library was in a flourishing state, its annual income being far in excess of its expenditure. The library has been liberally endowed by the rich members of the Khoja community and its funds are now sufficient to make it a self-supporting institution. It has at present on its roll 311 members, of whom 108 are life members. The committee recorded its deep sense of regret at the untimely death of the late Hon'ble Mr. Abdoola Meherali Dharamsi, its chairman, and suggested that a fund be raised for the purpose of placing a portrait of the deceased gentleman in the library to preserve his memory. Resolutions were passed adopting the report of the committee, appointing Mr. Rahimtoola Mahomed Sayani president and Mr. Muljibhai Jivraj vice-president of the library, and thanking the managing committee for its past labours. A special resolution was passed expressing the regret of the meeting at the death of the late Mr. Dharamsi and proposing to raise a fund to preserve his memory in the manner suggested by the managing committee. The usual vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

WEDDING FESTIVITIES IN A KHOJA FAMILY.—Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, a Khoja gentleman in very extensive medical practice in Bombay, gave an evening entertainment on Friday at his family house at Chinch Bunder, in connection with the wedding of his daughter. Representative citizens of all nationalities responded to the invitations to the party. Some European ladies were also present. The circumstance that European, Parsee, and Hindu citizens associated cheerfully with a much larger number of Mahomedan citizens at the festive gathering, bore pleasing testimony to the marked popularity which Dr. Ismail enjoys among all classes of the community. That his amiable nature and unvarying courtesy to all have gained him still greater popularity among Hindu, Mahomedan, and Parsee ladies, who have benefited by his medical skill, was evidenced by the large number who attended the same evening and were entertained by his female relatives. As a member of the Municipal Corporation, the Bombay Medical Union, the Bombay University, and other public bodies, Dr. Ismail has been a prominent citizen for many years; while his recent election as a member of the Municipal Standing Committee has brought him into more general notice. The guests, therefore, mustered strong at the entertainment he gave on Friday and did him fitting honour by their presence. Instrumental and vocal music was provided for their amusement; and after partaking of refreshments, amply supplied by Mr. Dinshaw Sorabjee, of Meadow Street, dispersed at a late hour with garlands and bouquets of flowers.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 27th April, 1898 :—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1898-99	16,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1898 to 23rd April, 1898	1,567,300
Balance to be remitted from 24th April 1898 to 31st March 1899	14,432,700

THE *Times of Ceylon* of Thursday says :—"At this time of year the monsoon is a fruitful topic of conversation, and various are the opinions expressed as to the exact date on which it is supposed to have "burst." For our own part we are not very particular on this point. It is surely sufficient that the rains which do so much at this time of year to cool the air in Colombo and bring on the flush up-country have commenced. And this year April seems destined to be a very wet month. It rains every day, and, generally, very heavily. This morning it came down in sheets for a considerable time and greatly delayed the landing of the mail. The amount of rain recorded for the 24 hours ending at 9-30 a.m. to-day is 3.40 inches —the highest in Colombo this season."

THE fortnightly report of the Madras Board of Revenue states that the recent rainfall is of little use for standing crops and is insufficient to improve the water supply. Pasture is non-existent over considerable areas, and the forest reserves are being thrown open for grazing. The prices though somewhat easier owing to the harvest, are still near scarcity rates. The numbers on the works have incresed by 14 per cent. and considerable additions are expected when the harvest is over.

IT is estimated that if the prices of food-stuffs ruling twenty years age still prevailed, the value of our imports of food and drink would be increased by £97,000,000, or nearly 53 per cent. per annum.

MR. HERMAN LE ROY LEWIS, barrister, of Petersfield, has been selected as the Unionist candidate to contest the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Hamar Bass.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Saturday give the following results :—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	2
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	6	1	21
	Chuckla	0	0	
	Umarkhady	0	0	
	Dongri	0	0	
C	Market	1	1	14
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Fanaswady	2	1	
	Bhuleshwar	1	1	
	Khara Talao	0	0	
	Kumbarwada	0	0	
D	Khetwady	1	1	10
	Girgaum	2	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	2	0	
E	Mazagon	3	3	26
	Tarwady	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	1	
	Kamatipura	3	1	
	Tardeo	0	2	
	Byculla	1	1	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	1	4	14
	Sewree	0	0	
	Sion	1	2	
G	Mahim	0	1	4
	Worlee	7	1	
	Water Division	0	0	0
	N.-R. & Unknown	22	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Parsee		0	17
	Jain		0	
	Grant Road		0	
	St George's		0	
	Wari Bunder		0	
	Adamjee Peerbhoy		0	
	Jain, Parel		0	
	Telagu		1	
	Hindu		0	
	Sooni		2	
	Arthur Road		1	
	Custom Road		0	
	Gooculdas Tejpal		0	
	Dariasthan		1	
	Modykhana		2	
	3rd Bhoiwada		1	
	Bai Motlabai		0	
	Madunpura		0	
	Pathara Prabhu		1	
	Kapol & Lad Joint		1	
	Cutchi-Memon		0	
	Govt. House, Parel		2	
	Maratha		0	
	B B & C I Ry Camp		0	
	Dharavi		0	
	Bene-Israil		0	
	Byculla S. Camp		0	
	Police		5	
	Khoja		0	
	Total	53	33	108
Total same date last year		40	18	101

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	3
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	1	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	6	2	23
	Chuckla	1	0	
	Umarkhady	1	1	
	Dongri	0	1	
C	Market	1	0	13
	Dhobi Talao	0	1	
	Fanaswady	2	0	
	Bhuleshwar	1	0	
	Khara Talao	1	0	
	Kumbharwada	3	1	
D	Khetwadi	2	0	5
	Girgaum	1	1	
	Chowpaty	1	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	1	1	
E	Mazagon	2	1	35
	Tarwady	1	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamatipura	0	1	
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	0	0	
	First Nagpada	0	1	
F	Parel	3	2	9
	Sewree	1	0	
	Sion	3	0	
G	Mahim	5	3	9
	Worlee	1	1	
	Water Division	0	0	5
	N.-R. & Unknown	12	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Parsee		0	16
	Jain		2	
	Grant Road		0	
	St. George's		1	
	Mahim Custom Rd.		0	
	Wari Bunder		0	
	Adamji Peerbhoy		0	
	Jain, Parel		0	
	Telegu		1	
	Ripon Road		0	
	Hindu		0	
	Dharavi		0	
	Arthur Road		2	
	Nizampura		0	
	Custom Road		0	
	Gocouldas Tejpal		0	
	Dariasthan		0	
	Modykhana		0	
	3rd Bhoiwada		0	
	Port Trust		1	
	Bai Motlabai		0	
	Police		0	
	Madanpura		0	
	Marwadi Fatehpur		0	
	Kapole & Lad Joint		0	
	Bhatia		0	
	Govt. House, Parel		3	
	Maratha		4	
	Mahomedan		2	
	Total	50	33	118
Total plague deaths to date		29,367	25,530	

THE PRESENT POSITION.

The carrying out of the orders issued to Sir James Campbell a month ago for the Plague Committee "to take all necessary steps to reduce any special establishment that can be dispensed with" and to complete these measures by May 1st, has been rendered an easy matter by the steady reduction of plague mortality during the month. On April 1st the total of deaths in the city was 206; on the last day of the month they numbered only 108, being only 7 more than the total of the corresponding date last year. During the month several doctors and nurses have resigned their appointments or have been replaced under the orders of the Surgeon-General. Two nurses, Miss Chick and Miss Fry, and two doctors, Drs. Justice and Mackenzie, left for Calcutta by the night mail, their services having been transferred to the Government of Bengal. The services of the following thirteen nurses were dispensed with by the Plague Committee from yesterday and they were transferred to the orders of the Surgeon-General :—Mrs. Pearse, Misses Bigley, Highland, Evans, Richardson, Campbell, Bradshaw, Brown, Murphy, Blaney, Snowdon, Buckley, and Foxlee. The clerical and subordinate establishments have also been largely reduced during the month. The Narelwady Hospital and the Mody Khana Camp have both been closed, owing to the reduction of the mortality, and this has enabled the Committee to dispense with the services of doctors, nurses, clerks, inspectors, ward boys, and other servants employed in those institutions. The camp at Narelwady is not being removed, as steps are to be taken to strengthen it to stand the monsoon, so that it may be in readiness should Bombay have the misfortune to undergo another visitation of plague next cold weather. Similar measures will be taken in regard to several of the other camps; but the large camp at Matunga will have to be removed as the ground is required for agricultural purposes. The hutting accommodation in the town and island includes 50 huts at Marine lines, 43 at Chowpatty, 54 at Matunga, and 47 at De Lisle Road. There is accommodation for some 1,500 persons at the latter camp, and also at the Port Trust Hospital for 2,000 at Dadur, and for 1,000 at Naigaum, Sion, and Dharavie. The most populous camp is that in the rear of the Byculla Club, which is regarded as the health camp of the city, and according to the latest return has 4,918 inhabitants. The inmates are supposed to remain in camp fourteen days, but when as sometimes happens, they have no home to go to, they are allowed to remain until their earnings enable them to find accommodation. The police hospital was closed on Saturday afternoon, when four men, a woman, and a boy were discharged cured; the two remaining patients, both police sepoys, being removed to the Arthur Road Hospital, where a special ward has been allotted for police cases. No other private hospitals have been closed at present, but several of them have very few patients, and it is expected that they will shortly close their doors.

Mr. A. Cumine, I.C.S., has been appointed Chairman of the Plague Committee, in place of Sir James Campbell.

The inspection of in-coming passengers by sea has been stopped, excepting in the case of arrivals from Karachi and other infected ports.

SEGREGATION CAMPS.

There were on Saturday 832 persons in the Churney Road Camp; 598 persons in the Goculdas Tejpal Camp; and 104 persons in the Wari Bunder Camp.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Saturday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows :—Arrivals by sea 1,549, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 2,317, making a total of 3,866 persons; Departures by sea 511, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 2,435, making a total of 2,946 persons.

THE TELEGU HOSPITAL.

At about 6-15 p.m., on the 28th ultimo, Sir James Campbell, K. C. I. E., the chairman of the Plague Committee, accompanied by Mr. C. C. James, Drs. Dimmock and Hutchinson, paid a farewell visit to the Telegu Plague Hospital at Kamathipura, and the Foras Road Segregation Camps of Rao Saheb Ellappa Balaram, J.P. On alighting from their carriage at the entrance of the hospital, the party was received by Rao Saheb Ellappa Balaram, Dr. Chawan, Mr. Narsoo Sayaboo, and Mr. Shamrao M. Rele, High Court pleader. Sir James Campbell and the members of the Plague Committee having inspected the arrangements of the hospital, came to their respective seats. Mr. Narsoo Sayaboo, the manager of the hospital, then read the statistical report of the management and working of the institution, and thanked in suitable terms the chairman and his colleagues for the kindness they have shewn in coming to the hospital. He also spoke in terms of eulogy as to the acts of philanthropy and benevolence of Rao Saheb Ellappa Balaram, who spent large sums of money in solely maintaining these institutions, and devoted much of his valuable time in looking after the comforts of the patients, rich and poor alike.

Mr. Shamrao M. Rele dwelt at some length on the various charitable acts of the worthy Rao Saheb, and then thanked the chairman and others for their kindness, and presented them with nosegays and garlands of flowers. The party then drove to the Segregation Camp at Foras Road. The chairman while taking rounds and directly enquiring with the occupants as to their health and comforts, seemed highly pleased. He then called out the juvenile occupants of the camp and ordered sweetmeats to be distributed amongst them.

DAMAUN.

The plague mortality at Lower Damaun on the 27th and 28th April was, respectively, 4 and 3, while that on the same dates last year was 28 and 47. The plague broke out this year amongst the Machis, and with voluntary segregation and wide inoculations the same had been eradicated from their quarters; but some Machis who had not been inoculated as they had gone on fishing trips returned to fall victims to the epidemic and spread infection in their places. The plague at Lower Damaun is now confined to the Mahomedan quarter and the main road in Katheria. At the former place the Mahomedans except Khojahs have obstinately refused to be inoculated, and every day there are fatal cases of plague among them; while in Katheria the plague selects as its victims uninoculated persons, and in cases of inoculated persons attacked by plague they have slowly recovered.

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND, 1898.

Donations received and promised up to date :—Mr. Manockjee Nowrojee Wadia, Rs. 1,000; H. H. the Aga Khan, Rs. 350; Bai Dinbai Nusserwanjee Petit, Rs. 300; Mr. Abdool Alli Karrimbhoy, Rs. 250; Mr. P. C. H. Snow, Rs. 100; Mr. Premchund Roychund, Rs. 100; A European Gentleman, Rs. 100; Anonymous, Rs. 50; Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Rs. 500; Mr. Hajee Haroon Sidick, Rs. 100; Mr. Dorabjee Cursetjee Patell, Rs. 51; Mr. Ruttonsey Mooljee, Rs. 51; Rao Bahadur Ghellabhai Haridas, Rs. 50; Mr. L. P. Russell, Rs. 100; Mr. H. N. Alexander Rs. 50; Mr. R. S. Brown, Rs. 50; Mr. H. Couldrey, Rs. 100; Disputed amount between Tailor and Customer, Rs. 478; Shett Dulundas, Rs. 150; Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, Rs. 500; Messrs. Khatao Mukanjee Sons and Co., Rs. 250; the Hon. Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar, Rs. 50; the Hon. Mr. A. Abercrombie, Rs. 25; Lieutenant-Colonel Gerald Martin, Rs. 100; Sir James Campbell, K.C.I.E., Rs. 250; Mr. Gokuldas Jeychund, Rs. 25; X. Y. Z., Rs. 50; Mr. L Penny Rs. 25; Mr. Basil Scott, Rs. 100; Mr. F. A. Little, Rs. 100; Messrs. Lund add Blockley, Rs. 100; Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Rs. 100; Mr. Jamsetjee Ardasir Wadia, Rs. 100; Mr. T. Ralph Douse, Rs. 250; Mr. H. M. Phipson, Rs. 100; Mr. Christopher B. Lynch, Rs. 50; Captain C. H. C. Hayman, Rs. 20; the Hon. Mr. Nowrojee N. Wadia, C. I. E., Rs. 250; Messrs. Geo. Gahagan and Co., Rs. 100; Mr. Ardesir Sorabjee Dustoor Camdinna, Rs. 50; the Hon. Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, Rs. 100; the Hon. Dr. Balchandra K. Bhatawadeker, Rs. 25; A Benevolent Persee Gentleman' Rs. 150; A sympathiser, Rs. 25; Mr. E Greenwood, Rs. 50; W. A. R., Rs. 15; the Hon. Mr. H. M. Thompson, Rs. 50; Messrs. Morarjee Gokuldas and Co., Rs. 250; Mr. Ardesir P. Cama, Rs. 50; Messrs. George Service and Co., Rs. 250; Mr. Harkisondas Narotumdas, Rs. 130; Mr. G. H. Farran, Rs 50; Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Rs. 200; the Hon. Mr. Pherozshah M. Mehta, Re. 100; Colonel Stevens, Rs. 50; Mr. Francis Fraeeman, Rs. 160; Mr. J. R. Greaves, Rs. 250; Mr. A. K. Leslie, Rs. 100; Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Rs. 50; Mr. William M. Rell, Rs. 25, Mr. J. E. Young, Rs. 10; from a Friend of Sufferers from Plague, Rs. 10; Messrs. Wilkinson Heywood and Clerk, Rs. 250. Mr Shamrao Vithal, Rs. 20; Mr. M. P. Barve, Rs. 5; Sir George Cotton Rs. 250; Major G. Davidson, R.E., Rs. 100; Messrs. Gell and Co., Rs. 1 0; Mr. Hormusjee N. Vakeel, Rs. 100; Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Rs. 200; Major A. Hildebrand, Rs. 100; Mr. Jamesetjee N. Tata, Rs. 500; Mr. Shapurjee Burjorjee Bharucha, Rs. 500; Mr. J.H. DuBoulay, Rs. 100; Mr. Merwanjee Rustomjee, Rs. 50; M. J. Monteath, Rs. 100; Drs. Ismail Jan Mahomed and Dossabhai K. Patell, Rs. 25; Sir Charles F. Ferran, Kt. Rs. 200; Surgeon-Major General G. Bainbridge, Rs. 100; Mr. G. W. Sweet, Rs. 49-8; Mr. J. L. Symons, Rs. 50; Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., Rs. 250; Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee Rs. 25; Mr. P. B. Savile, Rs. 50; the Hon. Mr. A. S. Moriarty, Rs. 50; Rev. G. H. Lewis, Rs. 25; Mr. Hormusjee E. Albless, Rs. 25; Mehrbai Hormasji Albless, in memory of her mother Khursedbai Cawasha Mama, Rs. 25; Motibai daughter of Hormusjee Eduljee Albless, in memory of her husband, F. D. Albless, Rs. 25; Messrs. Wallace and Co., Rs. 1,000; A Hindoo Sympathiser, Rs. 150; Mr. Chand Hussein, Rs. 150; A Parsee Gentlemen, Rs. 100; H.G. R., Rs. 100; F. H. W., Rs. 50; Mr. M. C. Murzban, Rs. 50; Mr. R. H. Vincent, Rs. 100; Mr. Sassoon J. David, Rs. 100; Messrs. Nausey Khairaj and Co., Rs. 75; Mr. J. Walsh, Rs. 10; Mr. J. D. Inverarity, Rs. 500; Messrs. M. Ostermayer and Co., Rs. 100; Heerjibhoy Dadebhoy Albless, Rs. 25; Mr. Bezonjee Hormasjee Albless, Rs. 50; Inoculate, Rs. 100; Prince K. S. Samataingjee of Palitana, Rs. 100; Mr. A. Wingate, Rs. 100; the Hon Mr. A. Strachey, Rs. 100; Mr. Shaik Adam Essoofbhoy, Rs. 101; Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Rs. 50; Mr. Nawabzada Nusroolakhan, Rs. 50; Mr. Narayan Wishwanath Mundlik Rs 50; Mr. Perosshaw B. R. Mody, Rs. 25; Mr. Dossabhoy Dadabhoy Albless, Rs. 20; A Sympathiser, Rs. 6; Offertory St. Peter's Church, Masagoe Rs. 52-15-4; a Parsee Sympathiser, Rs. 5; Dr. Ismail Janmahomed and Mr. Ratanjee P. Sirdarwala, Rs. 50; Mr. Burjorjee Maneckjee Patel, Rs. 25; the Hon. Mr. Dajee Abajee Khare, Rs. 25; the Hon. Mr. Vizbhucandas Atmaram, Rs. 200; Mr. J. A. Grant, Rs. 50; Mr. J. C. G. Bowan, Rs. 50; Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy, Rs. 250; Mr. F. A. Cama, in memory of the late Mr. C. N. Came, Rs. 5; Dr. D. A. deMonte, Rs. 50; Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Co., Rs 150; Mr. M. B. Tyebjee, Rs. 150; Mr. J. H. Sleigh, Rs. 100; Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co., Rs. 100; Mr. Mahomedbhoy Ebrahim Hassum Bhalloo Rs. 100; Mr. Arshur G. Chukurbutecy Rs. 100; Tata's clerks Rs. 33-8; Mr. Cumroodin Amiroodin Rs. 25; Mr. N. H. Pathuck, Rs. 50; A Navsari Zoroastrian, Rs. 10; Miss Abercrombie, Rs. 25; A Friend of sufferers from Plague Rs. 10; Mr. K. G. Desai, Rs. 50; Offertory, Holy Trinity Church per Rev. C. Gilder, Rs. 16-4-6; Lodge Eastern Star, Rs. 50; "M", Thana, Rs. 50; Prier de Saone and Co., Rs. 100; E. A. R., Rs. 1-14-0; Mr. F. Y. Smith, Rs. 50; C. D. M., Rs. 15; Lieu.-Col. F. L. Jones, Rs. 10; Mr. Kanyalal Abeerchund, Rs. 200; Mr. Dadabhoy Pestonjee Karanja, Rs. 5; and Rev. M. H. Mody, Rs. 10. Total, Rs. 16,673-2-10.

April 22. (Sd.) P. C. H. SNOW.
Municipal Commissioner.

PRESENTATION TO MR. ALFRED KING, OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

THE staff of the Stores Department of the G. I. P Railway Company, including the Wari Bunder Warf and the Branch Stores Departments, assembled on Saturday afternoon at the General Storekeeper's office, Parel, for the purpose of presenting an address to Mr. Alfred King, J. P., General Storekeeper, on the eve of his retirement from the Company's service after holding the appointment for the last 33 years. Among those present were : Mr. G. R. Webb, the newly appointed General Storekeeper, Mr. J. C. P. Maynard, Assistant General Storekeeper, Mr. Dinanath Gangadhur, Chief Clerk, Mr. E. B. Vears, Mr. C. E. Howard, of the Audit Department, Mr. W. Humbey, Mr. Pestonjee Ardeshir, head of the Branch Stores, Mr. R. Rosemeyer, Mr. A. C. Dias, Mr. Vaman Bhowoo, Mr. Mothabhai Ganpatrao, Mr. N. P. Rele, and others. A little after 1 p.m. Mr. Alfred King came out of his office and was most cordially received by the whole of his staff. Mr. Dinanath then read the following address :—

To Mr. Alfred King, J. P., General Storekeeper, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay.

Respected Sir,—We, the staff of the Stores Department of the G. I. P. Railway Company, over whom you have ruled for the last 33 years, beg to assure you of our sincere and deep regret at your approaching retirement. When on your departure for England, on 18 months' leave some two years ago, you were good enough to receive from us an address, in which we incidentally touched upon your well-known sterling good qualities, and wished you bon voyage and a speedy return to your duties in renewed health and vigour, we little thought you were so soon to leave us altogether. While convinced that we shall find a worthy successor to you in Mr. G. R. Webb, the newly appointed Storekeer, we yet can scarcely reconcile ourselves to the loss of one who has ever been to us both a good and kind master and a true friend. We feel at the same time that it would be selfish in us to cherish a desire that you should not now leave us as you must be weary of the arduous tasks and heavy responsibilities annexed to the post, and naturally, after serving so long, yearn for the rest from labours which you have so well earned. Be assured, however, that though many thousands of miles may separate us from you, your memory will ever remain green in our heart of hearts. We desire in conclusion to beg your acceptance of the accompanying souvenirs offered to you by us, and to wish you and yours long life and happiness in your native land.

Mr. T. De Mello, assistant to Mr. Pestonjee Ardeshir of the Branch Stores Department, next read the following address :—

Respected Sir,—We have learnt with the deepest regret that you are about to sever your connection with this company. But before you leave the company and those who have associated with you for so many years, we beg to say that during your time we have always received kindness from your hands. Nothing prompts us to approach you with this souvenir and this little, yet grateful, present—an ornamented album—but your paternal love and care shown to us; and it urges us to thank you sincerely for all the good you have done to us. We are really sorry to say that in you we are losing a superior of polished refinements, kind, sympathetic, generous, and ever ready to espouse the cause of your subordinates. In concluding this humble address we beg to say that we will ever remember you in our prayers to God that He may spare you for many years to come to enjoy the hard earned pension in your native land.

Mr. Webb, the newly appointed General Storekeeper, expressed his regret at parting with Mr. Alfred King, and wished that he might long be spared to enjoy his well earned rest in his native land. He was sure the staff would give him (the speaker) the same spontaneous assistance which they had given to their retiring chief. Mr. Webb promised the staff that with their assistance he would try to follow in Mr. King's footsteps.

Mr. C. E. Howard in a few well chosen words wished Mr. King a happy voyage and long life and prosperity in his native land.

Mr. Alfred King, who appeared touched with the kind address, in reply, said that he was surprised to find that he was to be presented with these handsome gifts. He could hardly find words to thank them adequately. They had spoken of him in the most flattering terms, but he would assure them that he had done his duty and had always strived to live respected and to die regretted. When he went on furlough he thought it was for good. He had left the stores then happy and contented, but on his return he was surprised to find that things had not gone in the way he had expected. Those times were now past, and he hoped that in Mr. Webb the staff would find a good master.

The valedictory addresses with a souvenir, consisting of a very rich morocco leather writing case, a silver visiting card, a walking stick with a silver handle, an ornamented album, and a silver frame to hold the address, were then presented to Mr. King. A large platinotype portrait of Mr. Alfred King was then unveiled by Mr. Webb.

This brought the proceedings to a close.

PARSI CHARITY CONCERT.

SINCE the establishment of Parsi Plague Hospitals and Segregation Camps, various means have been employed to raise funds for the relief of the distress prevailing among them owing to the plague epidemic. Over a lakh of rupees have been collected by private subcriptions not only in Bombay, but in Calcutta, Madras, Karachi, the North-West Provinces, and in China (through the Agency of Messrs. Sorabjee N. Talati and Co.), and it has been deemed advisable to supplement the funds by organizing concerts and paying over the proceeds to the Secretary of the Parsi Punchayet. A fortnight ago, Messrs. Patel and Palumkote gave a concert in the Town Hall, the surplus proceeds of which have been made over to the relief funds. Last Saturday, Mr. Bamanji N. Kabraji, assisted by the members of his family and that of his brother, Mr. K. N. Kabraji, and about seventy other young Parsee Ladies and children, all drawn from respectable families, who enthusiastically volunteered their services, gave another successful concert in the Town Hall before an audience which could not be less than seven hundred, including members of all the leading Parsee families. The approaches to the Town Hall and its steps were lit up and the interior of the house had electric lights in all its parts. The first part began with an appeal to God (composed by Mr. B. N. Kabraji) to alleviate the present distress, in singing which the whole body of ladies and children took part. The effect was marvellous, and elicited applause. The second piece, the composition of Mr. Pheroze Rustamji Batlivala, was sung by Miss Khorshed J. Pocha. This young lady's power of singing was much admired not only for her sweet voice, but also for the pitch to which it was raised. The Kharas family, consisting of two ladies, two boys and a child, played on the piano an operatic selection, Offenbach's "Geneviede Brabant," with violin and violincello accompaniment, under the direction of their father, Mr. Bapuji Pestonji Kharas, himself an accomplished musician and instrumentalist, which piece was much appreciated by the house. Mrs. H. C. Tavaria then sang "Miani Malbar-Khyal," which was well received. The family of the Kabrajis rendered in good style "Chatrung-Jinjoti," a sort of prelude to the main song. But the piece of the evening was a "garbi" sung by the whole company of choristers, forming a circle and gyrating round and round, clapping the palms of their hands, and producing a sweet musical effect. Master Jal K. N. Kabraji gave a song on the subject of persuasive manners as being the best means of moving smoothly in this world. A trio of ladies, Miss Shirin, Miss Ratanbai Kapadia, and Mrs. Naigamvala, gave a noteworthy song, the production of Mr. B. N. Kabraji, invoking the mercy of the Creator in these distressful times. The tune, though doleful, was sweet in its effect upon the ear. The next song contributed by Mr. Dulpatram, praised the Parsis, on whom the prosperity of Bombay mainly depends next to the Europeans, and who are the promoters of the trade and commerce of the city, patrons of arts and science, etc. This "garbi" was recited by the ladies formed in two circles going round, one within the other, giving a charming appearance, enhanced by their shining silk dresses and jewelled ears and hands. The last item in the first part was played by the two Misses Kharas on the piano, the subject being J. Haydn's "Symphonie No. 3." After an interval of fifteen minutes, Mr. K. N. Kabraji's "In praise of God" was rendered by all the amateur ladies, their's joined voices producing an agreeable effect. Miss Sherbanu K. N. Kabraji then interpreted her father's sacred song in which he advises men to implore God to bestow on them their long cherished aims. The task of piano playing lay in the hands of the ladies of the Kharas family, and the eldest of them executed Henry Litolff's "Spinnlied" in a remarkably clever style; and on its being vociferously encored, she repeated it with marked ability. Miss Motla J. Pocha, another promising "star" among young Parsee lady singers, executed Mr. Pheroze's "gazel" which in effect was a song on "evolution" describing the creation of the world out of nothing, and its destructibility. Mrs. Naigamvala, Miss Printer, and Miss Shirin K. Kabraji sang Mr. K. Kabraji's "Woman's Fidelity" in melodious style. The last piece by the Kharas family was Louis Van Beethoven's "Symphonie No. 1," which elicited acclamations from the audience, and was encored. Mr. K. N. Kabraji's "garbi" was rendered by the entire company in circles. An encore was very courteously declined. Master Jal F. Punthaki, a little fellow, gave a short song; and the whole concluded with a charming solo by a clever little girl, Miss Pheroze J. Pocha, who had the courtesy to repeat it as it was mercilessly demanded by the audience. The whole entertainment concluded about midnight with singing "God Save the Queen," in Gujerati, composed by Mr. B. N. Kabraji.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Sirdhana, 2,073 tons, Captain T A Collins, sailed on Saturday last, for Galle, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Culna, 1,461 tons, Captain J B Groom arrived in harbour yesterday, from Moulmein, 11th April, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nurain, 2,870 tons, Captain J L Leftwich, sailed on Saturday last, for Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE A L S N Co's s s Melpomene, 1,854 tons, Captain A Moatinolich, which arrived in harbour on Friday last, from Trieste via Karachi, brought a general cargo.

THE Hall Line s s Worsley Hall, 2,239 tons, Captain J Black, arrived in harbour on 30th ultimo, from Liverpool, 3rd April, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Mr H C Joosub.

THE steamer Cashmere, 1,695 tons, Captain E Santas, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Jedda, 18th April, with a general cargo, and 16 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr H C Joosub.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Forbes, 1,561 tons, Captain E H Bond, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Liverpool, 2nd April, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE s s Arclandearg, 2,050 tons, Captain W Kimlay, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from New York, 12th March, with a general cargo, and 33,279 cases of kerosine oil. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W and A Graham and Co.

THE Anchor Line s s Britannia, 1,969 tons, Captain A C Turner, sailed on Saturday last, for Marseille, and Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Rev Baumann, Rev Gray, Mrs Rowley, Rev and Mrs Lawrence and child, and Mr Saunders.

THE Hansa Line s s Johannesberger, 1,816 tons, Captain H Moller, sailed on Saturday last, for Hamburg and Bremen, via Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Rev Fred Wood, Mrs K Courtenay Wood, and three children and Clarence L Wood.

THE B I S N Co's s s Khandalla, 1,318 tons, Captain T M Whitehead, sailed on Saturday last, for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr Hajee Ally Khader, Mr Hawayed Hajee, Mr Abdul N Adwani, Mr Ebrahim, Mr Moosa and Mr C Moosa, and 65 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Karachi, 28th April, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Mazaracki, Mr Lonnuhirt, Captain Young, Mrs Henderson, Mr Kemball, Lieut Camedo, Mr Brooke, Captain Hume and 18 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 30.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
A	Imperialist	2177	Gladstone	Hamburg		F M & Co
B	Castello	2339	Gresham	Hull	30-4	F M & Co
C	Falkland	1875	Nrain	N F	18-5	F M & Co
F	Telina	3125	Scott	Marseilles	7-5	W & A G & Co
H & J	Caspian	2318	Beard	Genoa	3-5	J M & Co
K	Akbar	1441	Baldwin	Mauritius		H C Joosub
L	Bq Parvady	458	Jungnans	Mauritius		V Ebrahim
M	Afghan	1439		N F		H C Joosub
N	Hambleton	1952	Galley	Genoa	4-5	Bombay Co
O	Beira	2612	Bean	Antwerp	4-5	J M & Co
P	St Giles	2201	Fortay	Marseilles	4-5	J M & Co
Q	Ceres	2316	Pickthorn	Dunkirk	3-5	W & A G & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

	Ponani	552	Ahmed	Bhownagar	30-4	S & Co
	Brahmani	524	Cassum			S & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	The De La Reunion	2298	Peron	Marseilles	5-5	J M & Co
3	Scotia	1834	Garrick	Marseilles		W & A G & Co
5	Bombay	2048	Saunders	China		P & O S N Co
6	Melpomene	1854	Martinolich	Trieste	8-5	A L S N Co
8	Courtfield	2105	Sheldrake	N F		Bo & Co
9	Aries	1967	Desney	Hamburg	4-5	J M & Co
10	Goodwin	2832	Kerr	Marseilles	30-4	F M & Co
12	Stanley Hall	2660	Buck	Liverpool	3-5	K N & Co
13	Egypt	4179	Briscoe	London	6-5	P & O S N Co
15	Neptune	2178	Walters	Marseilles	7-5	K N & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Warora ... 3980 tons gross ... M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44'3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44'30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
30	Clan Forbes	Bond	Liverpool, April 2
	Ardandearg s	Kimley	New York, March 12
	Kola s	Livingstone	Karachi, April 28
	Gang s s	Creery	Aden, April 25
	Worsley Hall s	Black	Liverpool, April 3
May 1	Culna s	Groom	Moulmein, April 11
	Cashmere s	Santas	Jeddah, April 18

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Dwarka s	Tice	Karachi
	Johannesberger s	Moller	Hamburg, &c
	Clyde s	Denny	Aden
	Nurani s	Leftwich	Calcutta, &c
	Khandalla s	Whitehead	Persian Gulf
	Sirdhana s	Collins	Galle
	Britannia s	Turner	Liverpool, &c
May 1	Imperator s	Nicolich	Trieste, &c

The steamer Melpomene, entered for loading on Saturday last, for Trieste and Venice.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Egypt s, 4179, Briscoe
Stanley Hall s, 2660, Buck
Beira s, 2612, Bean
Gaekwar s, 2742, Harrison
Maroa s, 4451, Adams
Castello s, 2339, Gresham
Mahratta s, 3689, Bannatyne
Ceres s, 2316, Pickthorn
Courtfield s, 2105, Sheldrick
Aries s, 1964, Disney
Imperialist s, 2173, Gladstone
Caspian s, 2318, Beard
Hambleton s, 1952, Galley
Beechdene s, 1586, Sandai
Goodwin s, 2832, Kerr
Telena s, 3 24, Scott
Ile de la Reunion s, 2298, Peron
Neptune s, 2178, Walters
St Giles s, 220, Fortay
Scotia s, 1834, Garrick
Imperator s, 2320, Nicolich
Oceanic s, 1863, Marshall
Falkland s, 1876, Main
Kt Errant s, 4747
Bombay s, 2048, Saunder
Country of Ayer sp, 498, Walker
Evesham Abbey sp, 1613, Barson

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

R I M S Dalhousie, Warden
H M S Plassey, Prance
H M S Pigeon, Moubray
H M S Assaye, Rowland
H M S Ceylon, Channer
H M S Magdala
H M S Melpomene, Batten
H M Hulk Tenasserim, Fleet
Mermaid (Dredger), D'Costa
I G T Patrick Stewart, Tindall

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V. D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 2nd May, 1898.

1. Remarks by the Lieutenant General Commanding the Forces, Bombay on the Inspection of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps at Bombay on the 26th March 1898 are published for information :—"I regret dimination in the total strength of the Corps, but the general report is good, and it is satisfactory to see that musketry has improved, and that the remarks made on the occasion of the last inspection of the Corps have been attended to."

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

IN the summer of last year writes the Lahore paper eight buisson Baths for the treatment of hydrophobia, which had been specially made for India and sent out for trial at the request of Mr. Perkis of Nutfield, Surrey, a gentleman much interested in the system, were distributed to the Mayo Hospital, Lahore Ripon Hospital, Simla, and the dispensaries at Rawalpindi, Ferozepore, Jullundur, Sialkot, and Peshawar. It is claimed for the treatment by the supporters of it in Europe, that it has proved itself not only a preventive of hydrophobia, but also a currative of that disease. The trial however, in the Punjab has not realised this encomium. Fortunately the opportunities, looking from the point of view of persons bitten by mad dogs, of experimenting with the baths have been few. In five cases reported from Sialkote those bitten all did well. But the trial goes for nothing as there was no evidence to show that the dogs were mad, nor did the patients exhibit any symptoms of hydrophobia. In two cases reported from Ferozepore, in which hydrophobia symptoms showed themselves, both patients died.

COLONEL J. B. HUTCHINSON, Commissioner and Superintendent of the Lahore Division, left Lahore on Monday evening on three months' leave, which the Colonel and his family are going to spend in Kasmir. Mr. J. M. Douie, Deputy Commissioner of Gurdaspur, has been appointed to officiate as Commissioner of Lahore, himself having been relieved by the Deputy Commissioner of Jhang, who has made over charge of his district to Pandit Hari Kishen Kaul, M. A.

NEWS has been received in Madras of the death, at Sydney, on the 12th ultimo, of Frederick Fraser Stanbrough, fourth son of the late Dr. Henry Stanbrough, who was for many years Coroner of Madras. Mr. Frederick Stanbrough was at one time in Messrs. Dymes and Co's. service in Madras and he was employed on special famine duty in 1877-78. The cause of his death was pneumonia, from which he had been suffering for some few weeks.

THE following are among recently proved wills :—Mr. Mayow Wynell Adams, J.P., £48,125; Sir John Arnott, £656,268; Major William Cooper Cooper, F.S.A., £9,421; Mr. John Albert Copland, £14,192; Miss Louisa Da Costa, £64,359; Mr. Stephen Grant, £12,933; Mr. John Mortimer Hunt, £27,270; Mr. Alfred Morrison, £861,386; Alderman Sir Joseph Terry, £33,740.

A WELL-KNOWN inventor has discovered a method of obscuring the flash of a gun when fired.

THE 5th Lancers, now at Canterbury, have received orders to proceed to the Cape.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for Rowland's Odonto, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8, No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

JEWELLERY MANUFACTURERS.—MARCKS AND CO., LTD., are prepared to manufacture Gold or Silver ware of any description or design. Bridesmaid's Brooches or Bangles, Birthday Gifts, Rings, Pin, Links. Prize Cups, Medals, Walking Sticks, Mounts, &c. &c. All manufactured under European supervision, Engraving Inscriptions, monograms, &c., at reasonable rates.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In Bottles, As. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BUNGALOW TO LET.—Commodious well Furnished Bungalow to let for six months, cheap, Walkeshwar road.—Address "N," care of this office.

HAVE you seen the latest SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES? If not call at 5, Church Gate Street, where on looking at it you will find that it is a Machine that surprises any other Sewing Machine in Simplicity, Durability, Silence, and Speed. SINGER Co., Bombay.

CYCLING OUTFITS,—Suits, Caps, Stockings, Shirts, Mufflers, Knickers, and Garters ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street, Bombay.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE executed in the most Artistic Style and finish in Platino type. Argento type, Bromide Opals and Opalines, by RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers to H. I. M. the Queen-Empress of India. Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Bombay, Hydraulic Lift available to Visitors.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-0, per case, at Bandra.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.—American, Austrian, Millners, Chubb's, Lords, Nagur's, & Co.'s Detector Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, &c.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street.

PLEASE note Celestinas manufactured by Messrs, Murdock & Co, London, can be returned within 3 months if not approved. Despatch your orders, for you cannot be decieved.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

£1,834,450 New Assurances were issued by the STANDARD in 1896, one of the Largest Records yet made by the Company Apply Secretary, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is a very Comfortable and most pleasantly and centrally situated, European Hotel on the Hill. It contains several detached Bungalows, suitable for Families, all Home Comforts provided. Rooms Clean, Bright, Airy and Commodious. Terms Moderate Matheran has been entirely free from Plague.

THE ROYAL GYMKHANA HOTEL CO., LANOWLI, has been re-opened, entirely new and expert Management, ten minutes walk from the Station; Westerly upper storied rooms; Table excellent. All Home Comports provided.

EVERY HOUSEHOLD should keep ready at hand a Jar of BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE, manufactured from fresh Fruit only by THOMSON TAYLOR. Is the best remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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CLIFTON, BRISTOL.—A FURNISHED HOUSE, TO LET, at Clifton, from the end of April, for six or twelve months, 3½ guineas a week. Full particulars and photo at Messrs. THOMAS COOK and SON'S OFFICE, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. 97, Memo. No. 1738—55 a of 1897-98:—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required, when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, Discount to the Trade.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

DECK CHAIRS.—In great variety, comfortable and durable from Rs. 7-8. JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd., Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas . To be had at this Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c, Indian Subscription, Rs, 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and ready.—Chucka, No. 6.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JUST RECEIVED Musical Boxes for Children. Play 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 Tunes. Rs. 5, 6, 8, 10, and Rs. 15. If not approved can be exchanged, within 3 months.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE........................... Rs. 6.

Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE STUTTGART

Are the only PIANOFORTES of that name, which have a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

The best Piano for the Climate of India.

Have been in use in India over 50 years.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—

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100 Gentlemen's Cards, one line with Plate	3	0
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THE DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.

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THE BANK ACCEPTS SHORT PERIOD FIXED DEPOSITS at the Special Rates of Interest mentioned below:—

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No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

LONDON (ENGLAND).

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FAMILY HOTEL, STRAND.

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APPLICATION FOR TARIFF SOLICITED.

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IMITATION HOLLANDS
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H. 8, H. 11, H. 69.
Four Rupees per piece,
SIX YARDS FOR ONE RUPEE.
24 yards, 30-31 inches Width, 7 lbs. Cash or V. P. P.

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BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY which is much approved in Great Britian, America, and Australia, has scored further SUCCESS by being just Awarded

SPECIAL FIRST PRIZE & GOLD MEDAL,
AT THE
BRISBANE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND.
AN APPEAL.

THE most acute distress and want are now prevailing in the city owing to the ravages of the plague.

In many instances all the bread-winners of families have been cut off and only helpless women and little children remain. The effects of the plague from this point of view are far more disastrous than those of famine.

A fund has accordingly been opened with a view to supplying those in want with money, food or clothing, as the case may be, and donations are earnestly solicited.

Contributions may be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner, or Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, Bank of Bombay, who has kindly consented to act as treasurer to the fund, the distribution of which will be supervised by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Weir and Mr. J. Leask, in consultation with the Commissioner.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness........	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
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Price 8 Annas,
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BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken,

G. KIEHL, Proprietor,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 30.

CONSOLS advanced 1-8 per cent. in London yesterday, to 111 3-8; and French Rentes 1-2 per cent., to 102¾. Paris Exchange on London was unchanged at 25·30 1-2 fcs.; and Indian Sterling Loan at 114. Rupee Securities, 3 1-2 per cent., were 13-16 per cent. higher, at £62 13-16. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 1-2d. Discount on short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 3 3-4 per cent., and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 3 5-8 per cent. Bar Silver was 1-16d. more in value, at 26 5-16d. per oz. and 1-8 cent. in New York, at 57 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London 1-2 cent. lower, at 4·84 dollars. About £700,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday. The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £120,000 in Silver, and £50,000 in Gold to Bombay.

A drop 1-4 per cent. made the price of Consols to-day 111 1-8. French Rentes declined 1-2 per cent. to 102 1-4; while Paris Exchange on London was 1 centime higher, at 25·31 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 114, and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities at £62 13-16. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was still quoted at. For Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight, as well as on Indian Bank Bills at 6 months' sight 3 1-2 per cent. was named. Bar Silver was unaltered in value in London at 26 5-16d. per oz.; and also in New York at 57 cents. per oz., demand Exchange on London being again lower by 1-4 per cent., at 4·83 3-4 dollars. About £375,000 was paid in Gold into the Bank of England to-day.

The quotation yesterday for White Delhi Wheat was 42 1-4s. per 492 lbs., April-May shipment, to Hull, business done via the Canal. To-day, 38s. per 424lbs. was quoted for Linseed, April-May shipment, to Amsterdam, business done via the Canal.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm yesterday, Surats quiet. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales, and the Imports 5,000 bales. Spot Mid.-Americans were 1-32d. higher, at 3 19-32d. per lb., and American Arrivals 3-64d. in the near and more distant positions, and 1-32d. in the most distant, extreme quotations being 3 17-32 for both April and August-September deliveries.

At closing to-day the Cotton Market was quiet in Liverpool, Surats dull, Arrivals firm; Spot prices were unchanged all round, but American Arrivals were 1-64 to 1-32d. higher, at 3 35-64d. for April-May delivery, and 3 9-16d. for August-September. The sales for the day were 8,000 bales, and the Imports 3,000 bales. The total sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday amounted to 50,000 bales, compared with 99,000 bales in the previous week. The amount forwarded to Consumers was 10,000 bales less, at 65,000 bales. The total Stock decreased by 1,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 1,249,000 bales.

In New York, Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was 1-16 cent higher, at 6 3-8 cents per lb; July futures 3 points, at 6·26 cents, and October 4 points, at 6·31 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 10,000 bales.

Ready Mid.-Uplands remained to-day in New York at 6 3-8 cents per lb.; Futures declined 4 points for both July and October, at 6·22 and 6·27 cents per lb., respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 14,000 bales. The total quantity of Cotton in sight yesterday was 10,420,000 bales, compared with 10,350,000 bales at the end of the preceding week.

Our local Cotton Market has been steady to-day, with a moderate business passing. *Good Bhownugger*, for May delivery, was quoted at Rs. 149 per candy; *Fine Broach* for May, at Rs. 164; and *Fully Good* Bengal at Rs. 139. Shippers bought 1,350 bales, and the mills 1,750 bales; total, 3,100 bales.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—The arrivals from the districts continue to be heavy.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	9,659	bales.
Wheat	45,674	cwts.
Linseed	11,927	"
Rapeseed........................	11,183	"
Gingellyseed	3,466	"
Poppyseed	1,462	"
Castorseed........................	3,105	"
Rice	1,864	"

FREIGHTS are a firm market.

EXCHANGE opened with a steadier feeling at 1s. 4 5-32d. to 1s. 4 3-16d. for three months, sight Credits, and 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand. The enquiry for Bank Paper was very limited, and Merchants' Bills were in but small supply a few being reported at 1s. 4 5-32d. Some re-sales of Bank Wire were done at 1s. 3 31-32d. and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand...	1s. 3 15-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ...	1s. 3 15-16d.	"
Credits 3 ms' sight ...	1s. 4 5-32d, to 3-16d.	"
Francs 3 ms' sight	1·70 1-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER—Quotations were given to-day at 94 11-16 for Money, and 95 1-4 for Account for 3 1-2 per Cents, with 87 nominal for 3 per Cents.

SHARES.—Manockjee Petit Mills are Rs. 10 higher, and Queen Rs. 15; Bank of Bombay are Rs. 5 lower at Rs. 1,262 1-2 per share.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Scindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways).
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th March 1898, on 1,673·93 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,02,000	2,92,000	4,000	3,98,000
Or per mile of Railway	61	175	2	238
For previous 11 weeks of half-year.	10,29,464	32,17,117	52,243	42,98,824
Total for 12 weeks ...	11,31,464	35,09,117	56,243	46,96,824
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,16,620	2,08,989	4,778	3,30,387
Per mile of Ry. do.	69	125	3	197
Total to corresponding date do.	14,02,537	31,64,488	72,482	46,39,507

Increase for the week............Rs. 67,613
Ditto to date .... " 57,317

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd April, 1898, on 461 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	59,000	3,19,000	4,000	3,73,000
Or per mile of Railway	128	672	9	809
For previous 12 weeks of half-year.	6,42,090	23,98,790	58,691	30,97,571
Total for 13 weeks...	7,01,090	27,08,790	60,691	34 70,571
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	80,689	2,02,982	3,560	2,87,231
Per mile of Ry do.	175	440	8	623
Total to corresponding date do.	11,71,890	24,70,462	59,153	37,01,505

Increase for the week ....Rs. 85,769
Decrease to date .... " 2,30,934

I. M. RAILWAY.

Week ending 16th April, 1898.

Description.	1898.	1897.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ...	988	940	—	—	—	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	63,357	40,198	23,159	...	17,121	...
Goods	82,596	75,469	7,127	...	1,25,805	...
Other earnings	4,689	4,663	26	...	29,920	..
Total for week	1,50,842	1,20,330	30,312	...	—	...
Aggregate ...	21,15,339	19,42,493	...	...	1,72,846	...

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,491½ Miles.)
The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 2nd April, 1898:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ...	1,90,232	7,50,051	8,739	8,68,023
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491½ Miles.	—	—	—	6,10,339

Increase ....Rs. [illegible]

WAR TELEGRAMS.

EARLIEST DELIVERY OF TELEGRAPHIC WAR NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS, largely augmented during the War between the United States and Spain, will be delivered at the earliest moment daily, and throughout the day by Messengers from the

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SUBSCRIPTION for the TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE, Rs. 2 per Mensem.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

SATARA.

DEATH.

SATARAWALA—April 27, at her residence (Satarawala Street), Satara, Bai Bachubai, widow of Dadabhoy Bajonji Satarawala, and mother of Cursetji and Nanabhoy Dadabhoy Satarawala, aged 73 years. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BENT—April 10, at 71, London-road, Tunbridge Wells, the wife of H Bent, Bengal Pilot Service, of a daughter.

COOPE—April 12, at Oakdene, Hinckly-road, Leicester, the wife of Raymond H Coope, Commander B I S N Co. of a daughter.

HALLETT—April 6, at Aldeburgh, the wife of Colonel W Hughes Hallett, of a son.

SINCLAIR—April 10, at 24, St John's-wood-park, N W, the wife of William Sinclair, Rangala, Ceylon, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ECCLES—MASSIE—April 12, at St Michael's, Chester-square, Henry Glyn Eccles, of Rangalla, Ceylon, third son of Captain Eccles, Clifton-gardens, Folkestone, to Lucy Annette, youngest daughter of the late Robert George Massie, of Sydney, Australia.

LINDSAY—O'DONNELL—March 28, at St George's Church, Montreal, Charles Conyers Lindsay, son of Major William Bayford Lindsay, to Edith Mary O'Donnell, of 40, Portsdown-road, London, daughter of the late John O'Donnell, of the Ceylon Civil Service.

DEATHS.

KING—In London, on arrival from India, on 11th April, Jeanie A., wife of Sir George King, K C I E, F R S, late Superintendent Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

MAN—At Surbiton, General Henry Man, H M's I (Madras) S Corps, aged 82.

NEWITT—April 8, at 117, Upper Richmond-road, Putney S W, William Thomas Newitt, General Superintendent at Madras of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Co, aged 49.

RUSSELL—April 7, at Westgate, Grantham, Captain Benjamin Hill Russell, J P, late of the 13th Bengal Lancers, aged 54.

WEMYSS—March 30, at Port Said, on her way home from India, Helen, widow of Major James Wemyss, late Bengal Army, aged 75.

WINGATE—April 9, at Ardmore, Lodge, Limavady, Ireland, Richard Turner Wingate, late of Indian Forest Department, aged 48.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 2, 1898.

THE full dress debate on the policy of the Government in the Far East has not been so damaging to the Ministry as the Opposition no doubt expected. The indictment was more precise and detailed, and on that very account less damaging than the discussion provoked before the Easter vacation by Sir Charles Dilke's motion on the inexpediency of the offices of Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary being combined in the same hands. On that occasion Sir William Harcourt found no difficulty in showing that the Government had abandoned their policy of the "open door" and "equality of opportunity" and the maintenance of our rights under the Treaty of Tientsin "even at the cost of war." But no attempt was made to suggest an alternative course. On that occasion Mr. Balfour declined to set apart a day for the further consideration of the Chinese policy of the Government unless the leader of the Opposition would move a vote of want of confidence. The leader of the House subsequently made a statement in regard to the policy of the Government in the Far East to the offer he showed that when Russia declined to accede that if she abstained from occupying Port Arthur Great Britain could not seek to occupy Wei-Hai-Wei. Sir William Harcourt then confined himself to the easy task of showing that the Government had abandoned a policy approved by the country and the Opposition and came forward with a proposal which in principle they had always deprecated. In doing so he contended they admitted their failure to make their first policy effective. Instead of the open door and equal advantage they followed the example of Russia and Germany and claimed compensation for disadvantage, but in doing so they had admittedly got an inferior port. The Government had therefore entered on a policy which the country and the Opposition had never approved. Sir William Harcourt carefully abstained from asserting that the alternative policy of the Government was bad in itself or suggesting a better one, contenting himself with hinting doubts as to the acquiescence of Japan in the course proposed, and remarking on the fact that France had taken occasion to prefer in her turn claims to special advantages, and an additional port in Southern China, which might affect British trade in those parts.

This circumspect attitude was abandoned when the Leader of the opposition challenged the whole policy of the Government in respect to China, and proceeded to point out what they should have done. He condemned the withdrawal of the British warships from Port Arthur, to which they were sent when the first rumours of the intention of Russia to occupy that port attracted attention. He severely attacked the Government for recognising Shantung as within the sphere of German influence, and went to the length of arguing that the claim to exclusive influence in that territory was a violation of the Treaty of Tientsin. If these contentions meant anything beyond a desire to make telling points against the foreign policy of the Government, the Leader of the Opposition should have gone further and maintained that the British warships should have held Port Arthur by the strong hand and refused to allow the Russians to enter it except as peaceful visitors, and that we should have simultaneously proceeded to eject the Germans from Chiao-Kiao and the Shantung hinterland. With Russia and Germany on our hands we should then have been in a position, our blood being up, to try conclusions with France in West Africa. That would have been a vigorous foreign policy which every Music Hall would have applauded. We have got the ships; we have got the men; we have got the money too. What more is required? It is difficult to suppose that Sir William Harcourt really regretted that the Foreign Office had not taken the very course which he himself deprecated three weeks since when he stated that the Opposition had no desire to provoke the Government into rash and violent action against a combination of dangers, the gravity of which they were best able to estimate, and which it was their duty to avert. Criticism loses its point when the critic would have been the first to arraign the Government for criminal lunacy in trying to precipitate a war with two, and possibly three Great Powers because they have after waiting half-a-century followed our example at Hong Kong and occupied Chinese ports for the convenience of their warships and the assertion of their influence.

Mr. Balfour had an easy task in disposing of Sir William's rash and ill-supported contentions. There was no difficulty in exposing the absurdity of the suggestion that the small British Squadron sent to observe what was transpiring at Port Arthur should have attemped to hold it and prevent the Russians replacing the Chinese garrison. That would have meant war with Russia. The claim of Germany to an exclusive sphere of influence in Shantung cannot be considered a violation of the Treaty of Tientsin, which only deals with equality of commercial advantages and has no reference to spheres of influence. Even were it otherwise the wisdom for challenging Germany to fight for the hinterland of her one port on the Chinese coast would under the circumstances of the time be more than doubtful. Wei-hai-Wei is an exclusively naval—Sir Charles Dilke would prefer to call it a military—port, and cannot in any way affect the trade of Shantung. There can, therefore, be no valid objection to recognising that fact, and conciliating German opinion by so doing. Mr. Balfour was on less solid ground when he maintained that the occupation of Wei-Hai-Wei, not being a "humiliation" for Russia, ought not to be a permanent source of unpleasantness with that Power. The Foreign Office left Russia under no room for misconception as to the motive for that purposed occupation: it is "to prevent the Gulf of Pechili being dominated by any one Power." That may not be a humiliation, but it is intended to be a check, and possibly a defeat for Russia's policy in that part of the world, and it will be regarded as a challenge which may at any convenient moment be taken up. Mr. Balfour is responsible for the declaration that the taking over of the great port over against Port Arthur is solely diplomatic in its aim and scope. If that be the case, it will yet prove to be the worst diplomatic blunder of a Government ingenious in blundering. With such a confession of incapacity to understand the real drift of things, it is difficult to resist the conclusion that perhaps there is a great deal of truth in the indignant declaration of a very pronounced Unionist in the *Fortnightly*, that the Foreign Office has wholly failed to grasp the fact that we are face to face with a hostile coalition, and all that such a league implies.

THE Committee appointed to examine and report on the currency proposals of the Government of India is a strong body, composed of men fairly representative of the various interests that will be affected by the decision arrived at. The Chairman, Sir Henry Fowler, has made a reputation for independence of judgment and exceptional ability. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Secretary for Scotland, is nominated by the general voice for the succession to the Viceroyalty. Sir John Muir, of the firm of Finlay, Muirand Co., represents mercantile interests, Sir David Barlow, the Finance Minster, during whose term of office the Mints were closed, and Sir Charles Crosthwaite have had full experience of the working of the administrative machinery in India. Mr. C. Hambro, Governor of the Bank of England, and Mr. Robert Campbell, Chief Manager of the National Bank of India, will view things from the point of view of bankers. Lord George Hamilton urges on the Chairman the necessity of coming to a speedy decision; but it may well be doubted whether so many men of ability and special aptitudes, approaching at the question of Indian currency and stability of exchange from so many and such various standpoints, will be able to come to a practical agreement for many months. They are not only to examine the proposals of the Government of India—the nature of which is not yet disclosed,—but they are also to examine other relevant subjects, including the effect of the proposed changes in the monetary system on the internal trade and the taxation of India. They are to submit any suggestions they may think advisable for the double purpose in view—the establishment of a satisfactory curreny system and stability of exchange. The committee, the majority of whom are hard-headed Scotchmen, may be depended on to thrash out the whole question to the very bottom. And that will take time.

THE question of a contribution from the British exchequer towards the cost of the late frontier campaigns was generally regarded as closed, when it became known that the Government of India, in their natural desire for the maintenance of the financial independence of the country, opposed the proposal, and in support of their attitude pleaded that although there had been two years of deficit, the present year would reveal a surplus. The Chancellor of the Exchequer in a speech at Bristol had given the assurance that India should have help, if she needed it, and he had before him when he made the promise the prospect of a year of unexampled revenue—a prospect that has since been amply fulfilled. But when the British Cabinet found that the Viceroy and his responsible advisers were adverse to any such assistance, they had no difficulty in allotting their surplus millions to other purposes. Both the Army and the Navy received record grants, the West Indian colonies were helped out of their difficulties, and as there was still a million or two to spare the rebuilding of the Government Offices at Whitehall was decided upon. India was to receive no assistance, and there most people supposed the matter ended. But Mr. J. Murdoch, LL.D., the secretary of the Madras Religious Tract and Book Society, is of a different opinion and comes forth single-handed to fight the battle of financial relief for India, against the opposition of the authorities at Simla. He has penned a letter to Lord George Hamilton, extending over thirty octavo pages of small type, and by way of sequel thereto has written a further letter, double the length of the first one, to Mr. Samuel Smith, M.P. The member for Flintshire is to work the Parliamentary Indian Committee, who in turn are to work the House of Commons and the British public. But Dr. Murdoch, who is evidently a man of sanguine temperament, hopes this will be unnecessary, apparently believing that his letters will alone accomplish the purpose whereunto they are sent. The two letters have been printed in pamphlet form and issued to the newspapers with the remark "that the opinion of the press would do much to secure the object in view," namely the re-opening of the question. We must confess that the arguments advanced by Dr. Murdoch do not incline us to join in the chorus of approval which he expects. In a letter differing widely in manner and method from the communications usually sent to a Secretary of State on public questions, Dr. Murdoch epigramatically tells Lord George Hamilton that the past Famine policy of Government has been "a gigantic effort to feed paupers," whereas the true policy should be "a gigantic effort to prevent pauperism." The main theory underlying his contentions (which are backed up by numerous quotations from writers on Indian subjects) is that if a grant of two millions sterling was made towards the cost of the war, some very desirable reforms calculated to protect the people against visitations of famine could be carried out. These reforms range themselves under four principal heads, viz., the organisation of a special department of Agriculture, such as Lord Mayo proposed; of a separate department of manufactures and commerce; of a system of advances "to free ryots from the oppression of the money-lenders," and of an agency for the relief of congested districts. Admitting for the sake of argument without examination the desirability of these reforms it must be said that they are distinctively Indian, and should be provided for from the resources of the country whose domestic life they touch; they have no connection whatever with the frontier campaigns. Those who advocate their introduction by means of financial benevolences from Home forget the probable cost of such grants. They would mean to India, as Sir John Strachey said nearly twenty years ago, "the loss of control over her own affairs in every department of her administration, the possible subordination of her interests to those of a foreign country and the substitution of ignorance for knowledge in her Government." Our finances would run the risk of being kept as severely in check from the outside as the finances of Greece or of Egypt. The moral of the two years of deficit is not that it is desirable to lose our financial independence for the sake of a temporary advantage, but that our administrators should not spend crores of rupees on frontier campaigns and the extension of our sphere of influence amongst the wild tribesmen of the North-West unless clear necessity arises. In too many cases in the last twenty years there has been very little justification of this kind for the campaigns on which we have entered.

THE appearance of plague at Calcutta has supplied a ready answer to the question of the disposal of the nurses and doctors whose services are no longer required in Bombay, but whose covenant with the Secretary of State has not yet expired. On Saturday evening two nurses, Miss Chick and Miss Fry, left Bombay for Calcutta, and they will probably be followed shortly by most, if not all of the thirteen other nurses who were "returned" to the Surgeon-General by the Plague Committee on Saturday. Two of the medical men, Drs. Mackenzie and Justice, hitherto employed in Bombay, also left for Calcutta on Saturday, and will be followed by other practitioners, the authorities in the Bengal metropolis having asked for the services of 25 doctors. For some weeks past a reduction of the medical staff here has been going on; several doctors have resigned and gone home, while others have been returned to the Surgeon-General. These reductions accompanied by considerable curtailments of subordinate establishments has had the effect of bringing into narrower limits than hitherto the cost of plague operations in the city, and the new Committee when it is appointed will make much less heavy demands upon the Municipal exchequer than its predecessor. At present, however, no intimation has been received of the intentions of Government. In the absence of orders for Mahableshwar Dr. [illegible]ay took over charge from Sir James Campbell temporarily, but Mr. A. Cumine, I.C.S., the new Commissioner of Customs, has now been appointed Chairman. Dr. Dimmock and Mr. James go home on leave on Saturday next, and the members of the Committee then remaining will be Mr. Cumine, Dr. Hay, the Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. Playford Reynolds. The latter officer is busily engaged upon surveys for the new Improvement Trust and Mr. Snow's time is fully occupied with his duties as Commissioner. The present arrangements can only be regarded as temporary. But in all probability before the present week is closed the new constitution of the Committee will be announced. We shall then know whether the "special agency more or less under the direct control of Government" referred to in the Government letter to the Corporation is to "work in co-operation with the Municipal Commissioner or be affiliated to the Municipal executive." It is very satisfactory to observe that the total mortality from all causes during the 24 hours ended on Saturday was only 108, by far the lowest record of the present year.

IT is understood that the Government of India consulted Sir William Lockhart before he left India as to the extra pay to be allowed for the Tirah campaign, and that he recommended that six months batta should be given, in view of the exceptional hardships of the operations and the damage to and loss of kits, through the difficulties of transport in the roadless mountains over which the troops had to pass. It is believed that the Government of India will act upon this recommendation, and that six months batta will be allowed.

THE Indian Railway earnings continue to show the effect of reviving trade. The receipts for the first half of April are nearly fifteen lakhs larger than the same period last year The North-Western is better by six lakhs; the Great Indian Peninsula by five lakhs; the Bombay, Baroda by one and a-half lakh, and the Rajputana-Malwa by one lakh.

AMONGST the passengers who left for Europe yesterday morning by the Austrian Lloyd's steamship Imperator were the Hon'ble Mr. W. C. Hughes' Chairman, Bombay Port Trust; Surgeon-Major J. P. Barry; Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Stevens; Mr. L. P. Russell, and others.

A CUSTOMS circular (No. VIII of 1898) has just been issued notifying that in exercise of the power conferred by Section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, (VIII of 1878), the Governor-General-in Council is pleased to exempt from the import duty leviable thereon under No. 14 of Schedule IV of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as amended by Acts XVI of 1894 and III of 1896, machinery (and component parts thereof) for the manufacture of paraffin candles.

THE Commission that is going to try Sirdar Gurdial Singh Man, of the Punjab Commission, on charges of bribery and corruption, will hold its sitting in Lahore, although subsequent sittings will take place at Mooltan. There are altogether nine charges, and the commission will try the accused on all these.

LALA Narayan Dass, M. A., Judge, Small Causes Court, Lahore, is likely to relieve Mr. George Lewis of the District Judgeship of Umballa, whilst the latter is officiating as Divisional Judge of Lahore. Lala Gopal Dass, Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner, now on leave, will be posted to the Small Causes Court at Lahore until further orders.

THE North-Western Railway earnings for the week ended April 16th, were Rs. 9,32,056, being an increase of Rs. 3,65,432 over the total for the corresponding week of 1897. To date the total increase in the financial year is Rs. 6,73,701.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT CAPTURE BY THE AMERICANS.

*LONDON, APRIL 29, MORNING.

The American Monitor Terror has captured the large Spanish steamer Guido with a valuable cargo on board after an exciting chase.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF MATANZAS.

The Spanish official account of the bombardment of Matanzas states that only one mule was killed, and that this constituted the Spanish loss.

PORTUGAL AND THE WAR.

Portugal has proclaimed her neutrality in the Spanish-American War.

AMERICA CHARTERING TRANSPORTS.

America has chartered eight large steamers as transports, and rumours are current that the despatch of troops to Cuba is impending.

THE SPANISH SQUADRON SAILS FROM ST. VINCENT.

The Spanish Squadron has left St. Vincent in the Cape Verde Islands, but its destination is kept a profound secret.

AN EXCITING MISSION.

The British steamer Esmeralda which has been chartered by the Banks has left Hong Kong for Manila to bring away the specie of the Banks from there, and hopes to succeed in doing so before the American attack takes place.

THE AMERICANS AND THE CUBAN INSURGENTS CO-OPERATE.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

Simultaneously with the bombardment of Matanzas the insurgents advanced on the town from the land side, but were repulsed by the Spaniards with a loss of twenty killed.

This indicates that the Americans and insurgents are already co-operating.

GERMAN CRUISER GONE TO MANILLA.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

The German cruiser Irene has left Nagasaki for Manilla.

AMERICAN SQUADRON IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The American Squadron has been sighted off Bolinao in the Philippines, where the rebellion took place last February.

The Americans have been unable to communicate with the rebels there owing to the weather being too stormy.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES PASSES THE WAR REVENUE BILL.

NEW YORK, APRIL 30.

The Washington House of Representatives have passed the Bill creating a war revenue, including the increase in tonnage dues.

ATTACK ON KEY WEST FEARED.

The Americans fear that Key West will be the first port the Spanish will attack.

AMERICAN SQUADRON GOES TO MEET THE SPANIARDS.

An American flying squadron has been despatched to meet the Spanish squadron which has already sailed from St Vincent.

JOINT PROTESTS AGAINST THE TONNAGE DUES.

The British, French, and German representatives at Washington are protesting against the increase in the American tonnage dues, and hopes are entertained that some modifications will be made, otherwise their trade will be transferred to Canadian and Mexican ports.

DEARTH OF RELIABLE NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 1.

There is an an absolute dearth of news to-day.

Numerous and varying reports are current regarding the movements of the American Regulars and Volunteers in view of a descent on Cuba, but it is believed they are mostly published in order to mislead the Spaniards.

THE SITUATION AT MANILLA.

The British Consul at Manilla has telegraphed for the cruiser Edgar to be sent there.

The rebels declare they can starve out Manilla landwards in a fortnight.

THE WEI-HAI-WEI QUESTION.

APRIL 29, MORNING.

Mr. Balfour, replying to questions in the Commons, said the Government had spontaneously informed Germany that the occupation of Wei-Hai-Wei by the British was not directed against German rights at Shantung, and that it was not intended to construct a Railway to the interior, which he believed was impracticable.

(*N. B.*—All messages coming through much delayed.)

DEBATE ON THE CHINA QUESTION.

APRIL 29.

A debate took place in the House of Commons to-night on the China question.

Sir W. V. Harcourt severely criticised the recognition of Shantung as within the German sphere of influence as a violation of the Treaty of Tientsin.

He also condemned the withdrawal of the British warships from Port Arthur.

Mr. Balfour in reply to the attack denied that there had been any violation of the Treaty of Tientsin, only admitted the spheres of commercial interest and not spheres of influence. The Government would always maintain equal commercial rights in China. The taking over of Wei-Hai-Wei was defended on solely diplomatic reasons without any reference to the trade of the province of Shantung, hence he failed to see any objection to conciliating German opinion by the recognition of the province of Shantung as lying within the sphere of German influence.

The Government, he added, would not be justified in going to war over Port Arthur, the occupation of which by Great Britain would have been defiance to Russia.

The occupation of Wei-Hai-Wei is no humiliation to Russia, and there is therefore no reason to anticipate permanently strained relations with that Power because of the occupation.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

The following are the names of the Committee appointed to enquire into the Indian Currency question:—Sir Henry Fowler, Chairman, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Sir John Muir, Sir Francis Mowat, Sir David Barbour, Sir Charles Crosthwaite, Sir Alfred Dent, Mr. J. C. Lamarchant, Mr. Hambro, Mr. Holland, President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. Robert Campbell, Chief Manager of the National Bank of India, with Mr. Robert Chalmers of the Treasury as Secretary.

Lord George Hamilton, in writing to Sir Henry Fowler to announce the names of the Committee, urges a speedy decision, and says it will be the duty of the Committee to examine the proposals of the Indian Government and any other matter which is strictly relevant thereto, including the probable effect of any of the proposed changes in the monetary system upon the internal trade and taxation of India, and submit any suggestions which they may think advisable for establishing a satisfactory currency system and securing a stable exchange.

THE QUEEN WEATHER BOUND.

Her Majesty the Queen who is returning home from the Riviera is weather bound at Cherbourg.

THE ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS.

The following is the result of the race for the One Thousand Guineas:—

Nun Nicer	1
Airs and Graces	2
Alt Mark	3

THE PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

OFFICIAL DECLARATION.

MILD MEASURES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 30.

At the meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council to-day in answer to questions put by Mr. Surendranath Banerjee Narendranath Sen and Mr. Turner, with regard to the suspected outbreak of plague in Calcutta, the Hon'ble Mr. Risley made a long statement, in the course of which he said that the report received from Professor Haffkine announced that careful examination of the cultures sent from Calcutta had proved that they contained the true plague bacillus.

The Lieutenant-Governor said: Mr. Risley has conferred with all the medical officers of Government who have seen the suspicious cases, and they are unanimous in pronouncing them true plague. As I have already stated, no connection can be traced between the persons affected, all of whom are residents of Calcutta, and not travellers, who have arrived from the areas now infected in the Bombay Presidency and the Punjab. No suspicious cases have been discovered among persons from Bombay and Punjab who are now under observation here, and the Health Officer after making special inquiry into the point has been unable to trace any connection between the local cases and arrivals from infected areas. Rats, however, have been found dead in considerable numbers in a press-room of the East Indian Railway and in godowns connected with the coasting trade with Bombay, and it is possible that the infection has been imported by these animals. Government, his Honour briefly added, did not intend to declare quarantine the chief protective measure; what they suggested was general inoculation. Those families and individuals who were so protected would not be compelled to submit to segregation. The Lieutenant-Governor asked the co-operation of the community, now that it was certain that there was plague in Calcutta, in suppressing the alarm which had arisen. The duty was a very serious one, but with the assistance of the more influential members of the community he was confident that the measures which Government proposed to take would not be misunderstood. So long as persons were protected by inoculation he did not think there was much danger, and he could assure them that protective measures which would be employed would not interfere with the privacy of the zenana. He was confident that the steps which were being taken would, if people co-operated with the authorities, be successful in stamping out the plague in Calcutta.

After the Council meeting, the following notice was issued from the Municipal Office:—

Quarantine will not be enforced by Government against Calcutta. No segregation will be enforced if the entire household has been inoculated. No one will be declared plague-stricken without being seen by competent medical officers, male or female, deputed by the Municipality. No one will be separated from his or her family. If necessary, all will go together to a camp where the purdah will be respected, and compensation will be paid on the spot if any property is destroyed in being disinfected. Encouragement will be given to the public to provide private family hospitals for treatment of their relatives in their private houses where proper accommodation is obtainable. No person will be removed except by order of the medical officer, the police not being authorised to examine or remove anyone.

THE SCARE: PHENOMENAL EXODUS.

STRIKE OF THE BHISTEES.

MAY 1.

The Government announcement at the Council meeting, yesterday, has not yet had much appreciable effect on the panic in the city. The scare cannot be adequately described; men, women and children, especially the two latter, are leaving Calcutta in thousands by rail, river, and road. On Friday, the Eastern Bengal Railway despatched 19,000 passengers over and above the ordinary traffic, and to meet this rush, besides the extra accommodation, they ran five specials, which at 3 o'clock, yesterday morning, had not cleared the station of the people. Yesterday, in addition to the very liberal train service and extra accommodation, six special trains took out nearly 40,000 people at Howrah. The exodus was phenomenal; the passengers clamouring to depart were so numerous, that three specials were put on on Friday night, and yesterday eleven specials, mostly composed of goods waggons, took away a large crowd.

THE SCENE AT HOWRAH BRIDGE

beggars description. The footway on both sides was blocked by seated crowds extending from Calcutta side right into the railway station. As the specials took away their loads those on the bridge gradually moved up. It was impossible to reach Howrah by third-class. The ghariwallahs reaped a rich harvest. A gharry could not be had for less than ten rupees; while palkis were not to be had. The ordinary six annas rides were charged six rupees; and these rates were readily paid.

THE WILDEST REPORTS

are in circulation regarding Municipal conservancy servants. Every bhistee in Calcutta has struck work, and apparently every conservancy employe has done likewise. One of the bhistees was taken ill and died, and his comrades expressed that he had received a pill from some Municipal doctor and died shortly after. Hence the strike in certain sections of the town. The Mahomedan element is so suspicious and turbulent that at one time, yesterday, a riot was feared.

Yesterday, there were four attacks amongst the natives, and two fatal cases amongst the Europeans.

FRONTIER NEWS.

A telegram, dated Lundikotal, April 29th, says the Afridi Jirgas have all left Jamrud for their homes and are unlikely to return until after the Bakri-Id festival. The heat is increasing in the Khyber. The Aka Khels have paid another instalment of the fine, leaving only about 250 rupees outstanding.

THE SESAMUM CROPS.

Supplementary report issued to-day from the statistical bureau, on the sesamum crops, states that the average under sesamum in Madras proves much larger than was indicated by earlier information. Crops, however, have been affected by blight, and the yield is likely to be somewhat less than half the average. In Bengal the yield is now expected to approximate to seven-eighths of the average crops.

THE PLAGUE RIOTS IN THE PUNJAB.

LATER DETAILS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 30.

In the Punjab plague rioting is assuming serious proportions. Further details of the recent riot of Garhshankar show the incident to be more serious than first reported in Garhshankar. The people concealed cases and refused to segregate the sick, to evacuate the twon or give information with regard to the progress of the disease. They were ordered on the 27th instant (morning) to come out. Next morning the plague officers proceeded to the town with the police force to arrange for the evacuation, a small number of police being armed with Sniders and buckshot. A crowd was found collected at the corner of the town and assumed a threatening attitude. A force of fifty police advancing up a narrow lane were suddenly assailed from the house tops by showers of brickbats, numbers of police being hit. Several constables, exasperated, loaded and fired without orders, and in confusion could not be controlled by the officers. Firing was stopped as soon as possible, and the police forced their way out to the main body. Altogether nine persons were killed and 27 wounded. Reinforcements of police were then sent for. Meanwhile the crowd retired to their houses. The police were gradually pushed into the town without firearms, and all male inhabitants either arrested or turned out. Some slight resistance was offered in one or two parts of the town, but no further serious opposition was experienced and the town was quickly cleared. Three British officers were hit, and of the police three constables were severely hurt and 23 received slighter wounds. All has since been quiet. Government orders are being carried out without further trouble.

Another account says: Eight villagers, instead of 9, were killed by buckshot wounds. It appears also that the townsmen of Garshankar merely headed a combination of malcontents from the neighbouring villages who encouraged them to resist.

Mr. Stow and the Assistant Commissioner while endeavouring to calm an excited party was hit by a stone thrown from the house-top. The concealment of plague cases in Garshankar was almost of a criminal nature, and went to the extent of burying the bodies of those who died from disease inside their houses.

ENTERTAINMENT TO DR. LLOYD JONES.

POONA, MAY 1.

A public entertainment was given, yesterday, at the Native General Library, in the city, to Surgeon-Captain Lloyd Jones, prior to his departure to Matheran. The entertainment was organised chiefly by members of the Hindu Plague Committee. Mr. Kasinath Parashram Gadgil, barrister-at-law, made a long speech, chiefly giving the history of the plague, as also the work done in the various plague hospitals. He eulogised the services of Dr. Lloyd Jones, under whose exertion great improvements had been made in the city.

Dr. Lloyd Jones said his connection with the plague work in Poona had been severed from that day, and the next day he would take his departure from Poona for Matheran. He was much pleased to see so many friends assembled to bid him good-bye, for he thought that the unpleasant work he had to carry out had made many enemies and he would have to leave in consequence without such a meeting as this. Poona, as most of them were aware, had recently become very unhealthy from water-logging, and also in consequence of the damming of the bund. While there he did what he could to improve things, and had he remained longer would have done more. Whatever he did was from a sense of duty. On the first visitation of the plague in Poona, they were not quite prepared. The second attack was worse; but the experience that they had gained helped to do better, and they were able by establishing hospitals, camps, and like institutions to materially assist the stricken in the distress and sickness, and also render it more tolerable.

Flowers and pan-sopari were, distributed, and the meeting dispersed.

WITHDRAWAL OF PLAGUE RESTRICTIONS.

A meeting of Native gentlemen, under the presidency of Surgeon-Major Reade, plague official, was held to-day, and it was decided that the cordon placed around the city is shortly to be removed as the district is almost free from plague. Only a few cases are reported from the Bhor Health Camp at Bhamburda, and the Observation Camp near Sowar's Gate will be discontinued.

People coming into the city and passing via Poona to outside stations will not be any more detained in the Detention Camp at the Railway station.

Last year the same mistake was made by the plague authorities, and the result was that plague came back to Poona.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, APRIL 29.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Mombasa left here this afternoon.

The s. s. Clan Robertson arrived here, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this morning.

PORT SAID, APRIL 29.

The s. s. Rufford Hall sailed from here this morning.

COLOMBO, APRIL 30.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Parramatta arrived here, from Bombay, this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

Good Bhownuggur	3d
2¾ per cent. Consols	111 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102 3-4
Bar Silver	26 5-16
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	114
3½ Rupee Paper	62 13-16

About £700,000 paid into Bank of England to-day.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND

MAILS OF THE 15TH APRIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Ganges, Captain T. F. Creery, with the overland mails of the 15th instant, arrived in harbour at 1 p.m., on Saturday. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Marsack, Mr A T
Jones, Lt B H
Foote, Capt and Mrs H B
Duncan, Mr J
Strachey, Mr Oliver
Price, Mr F E
Price, Mr B G
Consterdine, Mr C
Evans, Mr P
Hargreaves, Mr T
Ingram, Lt J O B
Booth, 2nd Lt T M
Dudley, Lt G de S
Kirkpatrick Lt
Aberley, Rev Mrs

FROM BRINDISI.

Rouse, Capt H
Clements, Mr E C
Cascia, Mr A M
Douglas, Mr J
Harbottle, Lt R C
Doxey, Mr F

FROM ISMALIA.—Taylor, Mr A

FROM SUEZ.—Ebrahim Mabrook

FROM ADEN.

Knaggs, Surg Capt H P
Mathews, Mr
Adams, Mrs Roy

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE following are the handicap allowances and result of the race sailed on Saturday:—

Yacht's Handicap for the R A Officer's Cup.

Names of Boats.	Handicap. M's	Entered by	Time of sailed. H's	M's	Time of arrival. H's	M's	Sds.
Melody	7	Mr J B K Macbeth	3	48	5	52	8
Chita	2	Mr E Comber	3	53	5	54	21
Pixie	25	Messrs E R Smeatham and G E House	3	30	6	20	54
Hulda	25	Mr J P Chyrstal	3	30	6	24	15
Red Rose	7	Mr C E Palmer	Did not start.				
Kismet	7	Mr W P Symonds	Did not start.				
Stella	Scr	Surg-Lt-Col H W Boyd	Did not start.				

Course—From Committee Vessel round North Karanja Buoy, round Tucker Beacon, leaving both marks to Port, thence round Middle Ground Buoy, round Tucker Beacon and round North Karanja Buoy, leaving them all to starboard, and to finish at Committee Vessel. Length of course 9·5 miles.

1st Prize, Cup won by Melody, and 2nd prize won by Chita.

Tomtit Class Race.

Result of the race sailed at 4 p.m., on Saturday:—

Boat's name.	Entered by	Time of arrival. H's	M's	Sds
Coralie	Mr C H Byrne	5	27	21
Tomtit	Mr R H B Hopkins	5	27	28
Lorna	Mr M P Baird	5	27	29
Midget	Officers, R A	5	30	26

Course No. 13 (3 times round).

1st Prize won by Coralie, and 2nd prize won by Tomtit.

NOTES FROM THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE NEW CUSTOMS ARRANGEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BUSHIRE, APRIL 20.

THE state of peace and quietness into which the town and district of Bushire has appeared latterly to be drifting, seems once more likely to suffer a serious shock, and everything appears to point to disturbances shortly taking place. One day last week the inhabitants of the town were greatly astonished to learn that the Imperial Bank of Persia had obtained authority to take over the control of the Customs as security for a sum of money which it was reported they had lent to no less exalted an individual than the Shah himself. This intention, although it aroused great interest amongst the natives, did not appear to awaken much opposition at first. When, however, it became known that the duties on imported articles, which formerly had been placed at a figure of 5 per cent. ad valorem for Europeans, and at a sliding scale for natives, would in future be fixed at 5 per cent. ad valorem for Europeans and natives alike, grumbling and threatenings were at once heard. This new import of course will not affect the large native merchants, but it will seriously affect the interests of all the retailers and the large class of poor people who are their best customers.

As I have before pointed out, the people in this district at present are very poor indeed owing to bad seasons, lack of rain, and loss of trade consequent upon famine and plague in India; therefore this is a peculiarly unfortunate time to introduce such an unpopular measure. Added to this, much irritation has recently been put against the authorities and the British owing to the seizures of arms which have taken place, and the prohibition which has been placed on that trade. One regulation which will be enforced by the new regime will doubtless be popular up-country, but will do no good to the natives of this district, viz., after the goods have overpaid the 5 per cent. ad valorem duty at the place of import, the local duties which were levied on native goods going up-country will be abolished, so that any imported article will in future pay once and once only. This will be a great concession as far as other places are concerned, but will only tend to produce more discontent here.

The mullahs are reported to be stirring up the people to resist the new measures, and unfortunately they have great influence upon them, so that it is extremely likely that some stormy scenes will take place ere the new regime becomes well established. That anything really serious will take place is unlikely, as the demonstrations of the natives will probably be confined to mobbing and looting owing to the presence off the town of H. M. S. Redbreast, and the vicinity of H. M. S. Sphinx. There can be no doubt that if the new measures are once given a fair trial they will become popular amongst all classes of natives (except those whose trade it is to foment disturbances), as they will soon see that things are conducted in an above board measure and without any discrimination as between the rich and poor.

The welcome news has at length arrived that two of Mr. Graves' murderers have been captured. Fortunately there can be no mistake in the matter as the jemadar of the linesmen who was with Mr. Graves at the time of his murder will be able to indentify them. One of the men who has been captured is the actual man who cut the unfortunate man to pieces. The innocent villagers had previously offered to give up several men, but as it was believed that they were quite innocent of the crime their offer was not accepted. We shall probably soon see the return of the Persepolis with the Derya Begi and his 500 troops, and they will doubtless be very glad to exchange the deserts of Baluchistan for the delights of Bushire.

LATER.

Owing to the heavy shamal which has been blowing for several days past the B. I. S. N. Co.'s mail steamer Patna has been delayed on her downward voyage, and I am therefore able to supplement the information regarding the taking over of the Customs by further details. The loan which the Imperial Bank of Persia has made to his Imperial Majesty is popularly reported to be for £50,000 only, and as security he has granted control over the Customs at Bushire and also at Kermanshah, a town on the north of Persia. The bank is to collect all duties, keep a certain sum, and hand over the remainder to the Shah. In Bushire when several days elapsed without the bank taking any active measures to take charge of the Customs, the people were deluded into thinking that it was only a bazar rumour and that their threatenings had frightened the English into relinquishing their design; they were therefore completely taken by surprise when, on Monday afternoon, Mr. Wood, manager of the Bushire branch of the Imperial Bank, walked into the Custom House and announced that he had come to take charge. Being nearly closing time no business was transacted that afternoon, and by next morning the natives found that H. M. S. Sphinx, under the command of Captain Baker, Senior Naval Officer, had arrived and anchored in the inner anchorage, and soon after opening time two boats fully manned and armed with machine guns made their appearance and anchored off the Custom House in readiness for any emergency. These proceedings were watched by a large crowd of natives, whose movements were perfectly orderly, and no tendency to violence was noticed. Later in the day the two boats returned to their ships and their place was taken by the large steam launch belonging to the Residency manned by bluejackets, and carrying a machine gun in her bows. She was flying the white ensign and had a Lieutenant in command. She remained anchored off the Custom House all night, and it is expected she will keep her present position until all chance of disturbance has passed away. The chances of any rioting taking place are not so great as they were. In the first place the prompt action of the authorities has quite taken the disaffected by surprise, and in the second place they are beginning to see that we are determined to protect our interests promptly.

There are, however, several things which tend considerably to complicate the situation. The belief has long been common in this district that there was no Shah, and now that the people see that the English bank has taken the Customs they naturally think that it is the beginning of the end, and that the whole of their country will sooner or later be annexed. Another thing which affects the natives very heavily is that some time ago a bank was established in Bushire by some of the wealthy native merchants which issued notes to a large amount. Now that the European bank has taken over the Customs it is quite certain that native notes will no longer be accepted at the Custom House, and practically they will soon become worthless. When it is borne in mind that the native merchants, the mullahs, etc., are the principal supporters of this bank, it seems natural that they should endeavour to stir up trouble if possible. Whether the people will consent to be made cat's-paws of is another question, and one which it would be hard to answer. Another thing has just happened which is most inopportune—the Governor of Bushire, who was only appointed about a month ago, has already been dismissed from his pots. The reason for this step no one knows but nevertheless it is most unfortunate that at the present moment there should be no native Governor of the town.

The long expected expedition against the Tangistanis seems to be assuming tangible shape. It is reported that 700 troops from Shiraz have arrived at Brezagoon and are in readiness to move on the Tangistanis and drive them from their hill fastnesses. Provisions have been sent from Bushire for their use, and great hopes are now entertained that these pests will be crippled once for all. It is also reported that sufficient troops are to be sent to guard the road from Bushire right up to Shiraz. If this is correct one of the greatest drawbacks to trade will be removed and caravans will be able to move about with some degree of safety.

Four of the men who were implicated in the murder of the jemadar of telegraphs at Rubia are now captured and have been handed over to the Persian authorities at Bushire, by whom they have been thrown into jail, where they will probably remain for some considerable time.

IN a Government order just issued there is a very discouraging report made on the supposed richness of the Salem iron beds. Mr. Middlemiss, Superintendent Geological Survey of India, reports that they contain only forty per cent. of iron instead of sixty per cent. according to previous authorities. Referring to the Kurnool iron ores, Mr. Oldham, Officiating Director, Geological Survey, reports that it is improbable that a profitable iron ore industry could be established in Madras.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 15.

THE BATTLE OF ATBARA.

ALL the talk this week has been of the important victory gained by the Anglo-Egyptian army over the Dervishes forces on Good Friday. Praise of Sir Herbert Kitchener is in everybody's mouth, and if the Sirdar could before completing the task he has in hand could visit England for a few days he would receive a welcome of unparalleled enthusiasm. That we are elated by his success is undeniable. Perhaps we think too much of it and are inclined to attach undue weight to the crushing defeat of Mahdism because we had almost come to believe with our enemies that we had hardly a rag of prestige left to cover our nakedness. But Continental nations so far from girding at our unconcealed pleasure or attempting to belittle the achievement of the British General are almost as enthusiastic as we are ourselves. This is, strange to say, particularly the case with our nearest neighbours, and no Paris journal that has any ruputation to preserve has referred to the subject in any but the most friendly terms, albeit the "Temps'" comparison between the Tirah campaign and the Battle of Atbara is invidious and unfair to the Indian Generals. On the Atbara, on the contrary, everything was done by a masterly hand. Sir Herbert Kitchener carefully prepared his grand blow. He dealt the blow vigorously at the right moment. He destroyed the last entrenchments of the Dervishes before Omdurman. He dealt an irreparable blow at their prestige. All this he did with a minimum of sacrifices. It is a handsome feat of arms, which greatly honours the general who prepared it, and the troops who accomplished it. English and Egyptians emulated each other in their dash and valour. The "Temps" goes on to say:—"In a short time, and as soon as the Nile permits free navigation, the Khalifa will see the avengers of Gordon under the walls of his capital. It is, indeed, of that hero that the Anglo-Egyptian soldiers are thinking. The Sirdar had adjured them in his general order before the battle to think of him. Thus Nemesis is slowly advancing on the successors of the Mahdi. It is 13 years since the death of Gordon. That death is finally about to be punished in the very place which witnessed the tragedy. While making all the reservations dictated by politics on the ulterior fate of the Soudan, it is agreeable to us to declare that not only do we understand the delight of England at the thought of a revenge so long awaited, so remarkably prepared, and so opportunely obtained, but that we share in it in all sincerity with the whole of the civilized world." The "Debats" refers to the "great success" of the Anglo-Egyptian forces as a "definitive defeat for Mahdism," at least as a military power, and forshadowing the easy recapture of Khartoum and the avenging of Gordon's memory. "This Victory," it says, "opens up the Nile Valley to the Anglo-Egyptians. After Khartoum they will be free to ascend to Fashoda, in Emin's old province, and thence to reach Uganda. The "Soleil" (Royalist) cannot regret from the standpoint of civilization the disappearance of savage Mahdism, but it feels pain at the thought that, for the faltering and fickleness of Republican diplomacy, the French flag would float alongside the English on the banks of the Nile. Of late we have not been overwhelmed with signs of friendliness on the part of the Austrian Press, but nothing could exceed in generosity the comments of the semi-official "Fremdenblatt." The "Fremdenblatt, not only acknowledges the military victory, but admits that Egypt has "made marked progress" under England's auspices. The German papers are not quite so cordial as their Kaiser, who has telegraphed his congratulations on the Sirdar's success, and while they are perhaps justified in rebuking the London Press or rather a section of it for excessive exultation over what the "Berliner Tageblatt" styles the Emperor's impulsive action; but the "Berliner Neueste Nachrichten" is characteristically churlish. "There will be little inclination in Germany," says the organ of the colonial party, "to accept the view that the congratulations of the Emperor, confined as they are to the military aspect of victory 'in which the troops of the Khedive bore a far greater share than the English,' can be interpreted and employed in the sense that Germany acquiesces in the Egyptian policy of England or supports it. Still less can the message be taken to mean that the community of German and English interests in China is to be extended to Egypt. Our community of interests in East Asia is with Russia, and the German Empire has not the slightest interest in the perpetuation of the English reign of force in Egypt." Bombay people will read with much pleasure of the prominent part taken in the battle by General Gatacre and share in the pleasure felt by his friends here at his escape. How narrowly he escaped is shown by the following account of the incident given by one of the war correspondents:—General Gatacre was first of the British brigade at the zariba redoubt, and he and his staff left their horses behind and advanced on foot. General Gatacre seized a thorn-bush with his hands and tried to drag it away, helped by brawny Private Cross, of the Camerons. Captain Ronald Brooke, A.-D.-C., and other officers also hauled at the bushes. A Dervish rushed at General Gatacre, but the General stuck to pulling up the bush, contenting himself with shouting to Cross, "Give it to him, my man," whereupon Cross bayoneted the enemy.

THE THREATENED WAR BETWEEN SPAIN AND AMERICA.

Although on the Continent the feeling against the United States has been growing in intensity all the week in proportion as the excitement on the other side of the Atlantic has progressed, here in England the situation is regarded with calmness. From the first the sympathies of the country generally have been with our kinsmen in America, and so far there has been no appreciable change, though the daily attacks on Mr. McKinley by the New York correspondent of the *Times* (who thinks the President should not have surrendered his power to Congress) and the disgraceful scenes reported in the House of Representatives after the presentation of the report of the Foreign Relations Committee have somewhat moderated the ardour of people here. Everyone would be glad if the difficulty be settled without bloodshed, but it is not easy to see how such a solution can be brought about.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND ZOLA.

M. Meline's Government probably know their own business best, but a shudder of disgust almost as palpable as a shock of earthquake passed over Europe when it became known that the celebrated French novelist who has espoused the cause of Captain Dreyfus is to be retried. This decision was arrived at by the Esterhazy Court Martial on Good Friday. That much criticised tribunal not only decided to commence the prosecution "de novo," but what strikes foreigners as rather petty and ungenerous, they formulated a request for M. Zola's expulsion from the Legion of Honour. The new trial will take place at Versailles away from the influence of Parisian mobs, but not until May 23, after the general election. The charge is to be confined merely to the imputation against the court martial of having acquitted Major Esterhazy "by order," a rather clever move to separate the Dreyfus and Esterhazy affairs. M. Zola is very indignant at this move, and denounces it in scathing terms. The fresh manœuvre is, he declares, "more shameful, more abominable" than the action of his arch-opponent, the Minister of War (General Billot), in selecting at the previous trial 15 lines out of 700 to 800 as the basis of the previous prosecution. M. Zola is not satisfied with the long and bitter protest he has published in yesterday's issue of the "Aurore." He and his co-defendant have notified to the Versailles Court their intention to maintain, as in the former trial, what they hold to be their right, namely, to discuss all the accusations contained in M. Zola's orginal letter. A sensation has been caused by an extraordinary communication which the "Siecle" published from Count Henry Casella, described as a man of unimpeachable honour and firmness. In order to find out if possible the truth about Dreyfus, Count H. Casella went all the way to Berlin to interview Colonel Count Schwarz Roppen, formerly military attache at the German Embasy in Paris. Count Casella remarked to the German attache "'So I understand that you are persuaded that ex-Captain Dreyfus is not the author of the 'bordereau?'' 'No,' he replied distinctly, 'the 'bordereau' does not emanate from him.' 'You are personally persuaded, therefore, that Dreyfus is not guilty.' 'Yes,' he replied, 'I know he is not guilty.' 'Yet,' Count Casella resumed, 'documents were produced at the Court Martial which induced their decision to condemn Dreyfus. What is your opinion on this point?' 'My opinion is that the Judges acted in good faith; but if their conviction was formed on documents proving relations between Dreyfus and the German Government, their good faith was misled. These documents cannot be anything but forgeries.' An inevitable question ensued: 'Who then is the culprit?' Count Casella asked. 'Did you know Major Esterhazy? He himself has confessed his relations with you. Would it be indiscreet to ask your personal opinion of him?' I think him capable of anything,' replied the Colonel." Count Casella was induced to make the journey to Berlin in consequence of a conversation he had with Colonel Panizzardi, military attache at the Italian Embassy, who repudiates as emphatically as ever the letter containing the phrase, Cette canaille de D—devient par trop exigeant,—and who declares that he never knew Dreyfus or Esterhazy by sight. When Count Casella returned to Paris he went to his friend, the Italian attache. He had just written to Count Schwarzkoppen saying that he would have to speak out one of these days or he (Colonel Panizzardi) should do so. Count Casella suggested the reticence of the two attaches made him think there must be something very strange behind the whole business. "There is, indeed," said Colonel Panizzardi. There are some extraordinary, incredible things. Can you imagine that when Esterhazy suspected he was to be caught, before even the denunciation of M. Mathieu Dreyfus, he ventured to call on Colonel Schwarzkoppen and to ask him to see the Dreyfus family and assure them that all their plans were waste of time, as he (Colonel Schwarzkoppen) had in his possession proof of the guilt of Dreyfus? It was the only means, he added, of saving both himself and Colonel Schwarzkoppen. The latter replied that Esterhazy must be mad; whereupon Esterhazy pulled out a revolver and aimed it at Colonel Schwarzkoppen. No, no, do not make me talk any more, there would really be too much to say. It was after this scene that Count Schwarzkoppen was ordered to return to Germany. As the "Times" observes, statements so definite and so grave not even a French tribunal can afford to disregard, if, as is presumed, Count Casella is prepared to repeat them on oath in open court.

THE NEW CURRENCY PROPOSALS.

The new paper, the "Sunday Special," published in its last issue in the form of a telegram from Calcutta what purports to be a summary of the Government of India's Despatch of March 3—a despatch which, it will be remembered, Lord George Hamilton has refused to make public until his departmental Committee is fully constituted. The holiday and the fact that the summary appears in a Sunday paper probably account for the comparatively little notice bestowed upon the matter. The Despatch asserts, we are told, that the experience since 1893 proves that the value of the rupee "can be determined rather by the amount of coinage in circulation than by its intrinsic worth." It is hoped that by stopping any addition to the rupee currency the exchange value of the rupee would be quickly raised to 16 pence. Experience, however, soon showed that the amount of coin to be withdrawn was very large, even the suspension of Council Bills in 1893-1894, and the withdrawal of 11 crores from circulation, proving insufficient to maintain the rupee at 15 1-4 pence. But it is desirable to terminate the period of transition, and to attain fixity of exchange without further delay. This should be done by an accumulation of a reserve of gold, and by removing the redundancy of the present silver currency. The redundant rupees must not only be withdrawn from circulation, but should altogether cease to be coin. It is, therefore, proposed to "melt down existing rupees," providing gold to take its place. The silver resulting from melting rupees to be sold as bullion. To obtain the necessary gold it is proposed to borrow in England up to £20,000,000 to be shipped to India in sovereigns. £5,000,000 to be borrowed immediately and shipped to India. Ten crores of coined rupees to be melted down and sold at once as bullion, realising probably Rx. 6,000,000, the remaining Rx. 4,000,000 to be made good by £2,700,000 in gold. The sovereign to be used in India as current coin. Continuing this policy as far as necessary, confidence in the Government policy would be established and gold flow into India "by the automatic operations of trade." It is proposed that the new loans should be guaranteed by the British Government as a "matter of Imperial concern." Finally, according to the published abstract Mr. Lindsay's scheme is discarded as inadvisable as it would require the paying out of gold "to an indefinite extent." Mr. Probyn's scheme is rejected, the substitution of stamped gold bars of high value for gold coins offering no advantages. The "Sunday Special," who if I am correctly informed includes a certain well-known Bimetallist of foreign extraction on its staff, condemns the Government of India's proposals root and branch. Lord Elgin and his counsel are held up to ridicule for the reasons they give for putting aside Mr. Lindsay's plan. The "Sunday Special" also puts aside that plan, but it flatters itself that it understands where Mr. Lindsay has failed better than the authorities in India. They will have nothing to do with the Lindsay plan "not because its author failed to understand the drift of his own proposals, but because it involved liability 'to an indefinite extent.'" There are in the politely-expressed opinion of the "Sunday Special" other points in the Government scheme "which raise serious doubts as to the fitness of its authors to act the part of counsellors on currency questions." The idea that comparatively so small a sum as five, ten, or even twenty millions can keep the currency of the Indian Empire "at parity," when Russa requires for the purpose £130,000,000, France £170,000,000, and Austria-Hungary finds £40,000,000 insufficient, is characterized contrary to all commercial experience, while the "cool proposal" to melt down the money of the Indian natives is "absolutely without parallel in the monetary history of the world." So "utterly hopeles" is the whole scheme that no Departmental Committee "of whomsoever composed" will "dare to recommend it for acceptance." In the strength of its language and the delicacy of its criticism the article in the *Sunday Special* can bear comparison with a report of a Foreign Relations Committee in Washington. I should not be much surprised if when Parliament reassembles on Monday some member should ask Lord George Hamilton if he can explain how the contents of the Calcutta despatch have leaked out. They can hardly have been published already in the Indian Press or we should almost certainly have heard something about the subject from Reuter's excellent agent in Bombay or the "Times" correspondent in Calcutta. Much interest is being manifested in the paper on "India and her Currency" to be read before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts next Thursday week by Sir Edward Sassoon. It is probable that when in December Sir E. Sassoon accepted an invitation to read this paper neither he nor the Indian Section of the Society of arts imagined that the question would become such a burning one in so short a time.

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE: SIR FREDERICK ABEL'S APOLOGIA.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" under the above heading refers in some detail to a memorandum which it seems has been prepared by Sir F. Abel on the nature and progress of the work carried out at the much-abused Imperial Institute. It is assumed that the distinguished Honorary Secretary has been impelled to undertake this elaborate defence as a reply to "the superficial observers and critics" who maintain that the Institute in its present condition is a mistake and in no sense "a memorial really worth of the Jubilee year of her Majesty's reign." Sir F. Abel, we are told, refers to the difficulties attendant upon "very cramped resources," to "the blighting influences of ill-considered criticism and hostile prejudices," and "finally, at last, seems to realize that it was an 'unfortunate circumstance' to have located the Institute at South Kensington, so far from the commercial centre of the metropolis." I am not sure that Sir F. Abel has only now come to realise the drawbacks of South Kensington as the home of the Imperial Institute. At any rate some of those who are actively associated with him in the management have all along realised this fact and say that it was only want of the necessary funds that prevented the selection of a site in a central position. The "Pall Mall Gazette" dismisses Sir F. Abel's historical information as superfluous, and rather cruelly says that the memorandum could have been far more valuable had it included a properly prepared balance-sheet "a mark of confidence which it is freely stated the Fellows of the Institute have not so far enjoyed."—The Royal Commission of 1851 in granting the South Kensington site at a nominal rent stipulated that of the money received from all parts of the Empire in the shape of contributions (£413,000) the sum of £141,500 should be invested as an endowment fund to provide an annual income of £4,000. But instead of the income being available for the work of the Institute, it is absorbed in the payment of Government taxes, perodical rates and insurance. Sir F. Abel observes that, unfortunately, the heavy taxation to which the Institute became liable was not foreseen when this provision was made." Here he seems to have fallen into a mistake if the correspondent, evidently a Governor or ex-Governor of the Institute, who writes to the papers to-day, may be relied on. The possibility, nay the great possibility of taxation, being imposed was, he says, discussed more than once when a scheme of construction was being prepared. The idea was, however, ridiculed both by Lord Herschell and Sir F. Abel, who were of opinion that in the most extreme circumstances the buildings would be subjected only to the nominal rating incidental to Government offices. The *Pall Mall Gazette* considers that the most surprising feature of the memorandum is contained in one of the concluding paragraphs, which states that "taken as a whole, the work of the Imperial Institute—in furtherance of the commercial and industrial interests of the empire—which has been accomplished, and is continually expanding, demonstrates that the progress made with it is, at any rate, scarcely less than what might reasonably be expected during the first five years of the development of operations embracing so extensive a scope and area as those with which the Institute has to deal." The *Pall Mall Gazette* expresses doubts whether the list of Fellows is maintained at its old figure, "now that public interest in the Institute has waned so sadly." However that may be, the policy recently adopted of admitting the public to all or nearly all of the Monday evening lectures, though not a bad thing from one point of view, is not unlikely to result in a further loss of revenue. All Fellows of the Institute are not devoted to orchesral concerts or *al fresco* band performances, and if any joined for the sake of the lectures they are not likely to go on paying for what they can get for nothing. If the Institute could induce one or more of the older Societies engaged in similar work to amalgamate, as used to be, and still possibly is the dream of some of its friends, there would be an end of all financial embarrassment; but what chance is there of such a consummation? Very little I should say. The *Pall Mall Gazette's* proposal, however, is hardly less impracticable. Let the South Kensington Museum, it suggests, take over the Imperial Institute buildings at something like cost price. The cost of building and furnishing absorbed £340,000. What sort of a reception would the First Commissioner of Works get if he asked Parliament to vote such a huge sum for the purpose? In the House of Commons, a few weeks ago, Mr. Labouchere said that Mr. Akers Douglas out to be able to buy the whole pile of buildings for £20,000!

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* These telegrams were issued with a portion of our issue of Saturday morning.

A NEW WORK ON PERSIA.

By far the most important book that has been published this week is "Through Persia on a Side-Saddle," by Miss Ella C. Sykes (A. D. Innes and Co.). I will not venture to anticipate what your reviewer may have to say about this "very bright, picturesque and entertaining narrative" (as one of the leading London dailies describes it); but I may perhaps be permitted to offer my congratulations to Miss Sykes on the admirable impression created by her first excursion in the realms of authorship—almost as bold an undertaking as that she recounts so skilfully in the pages of her charming book. In the preface the authoress says that "Through a Persia on a Side-Saddle" has no pretensions to be historical, scientific or political. It will probably be none the less welcome on that account. Mr. Curzon has lately dealt exhaustively with the political aspects of Persia, and for historical or scientific facts about the "Land of the Lion and the Sun" there are other sources of information available. What makes Miss Sykest's book so interesting is that she has supplied her readers with a clear, accurate and graphic record of a unique feat. She is a traveller in the best sense of the word and not a mree globe trotter. Not only is she the first European lady who has ever visited Kerman and Persian Baluchistan, but she remained there sufficiently long to make her observation of men and things both useful and valuable. "Through Persia on a Side-Saddle" is profusely illustrated, and it also contains what no book of travels should be without—an excellent map.

AN INTERESTING NEW DEPARTURE.

It has been, I undertand, settled that Sir Charles Lyall, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, will take short leave at the beginning of the rains. It was at first rumoured that Mr. Denzel Ibbetson, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, would act for him in accordance with that most pernicious practice which has hitherto been in vogue of sending one of the Government Secretaries to officiate as head of the Provincial Government, even for short periods. But the recent famine has proved the undesirability of placing at the heads of Provincial Governments the Secretaries to Government, who however able they may be in their own line have but little experience in administration or knowledge of their charges, and it has now been decided to depart from this rule and to look to the Provinces themselves for men capable of filling the highest posts in them. It was satisfactory to all interested in matters to learn that Mr. LaTouche would officiate during Sir Antony McDonnell's absence, and it will be equally gratifying to the members of the Central Provinces Commission to hear that when the Chief Commissioner takes leave in July he will be succeeded not by one of the "Simla clique," as the hon'ble councillors and secretaries of the various departments are called, but by one of the ablest and most respected of local officers. When Mr. Leith Fraser left Nagpur last year it was feared that his great experience and knowledge of the Central Provinces would be lost to India as in the case of many other Central Provinces civilians, such as Mr. Malcolm Low and Mr. J. W. Neill, and that in sheer disgust and broken-hearted at the manner in which his long years of work of administration had been ignored. These fears were somewhat strengthened by a report that the Free Church of Scotland's organization had sought to secure Mr. Fraser's services as a permanant adviser in their Indian affairs. I am glad, however, to be in a position to say that Mr. Fraser will return to his Indian services and that his abilities and experiences will not be lost to India. When Sir C. Lyall leaves India in July Mr. Fraser will succeed him, and as it is known that Sir Charles would prefer a change to Assam or some other province to the Central Provinces, it may be confidentally expected that Mr. Fraser will succeed him permanently. The Central Provinces are, I am informed, still in a very critical and disorganized state. The *khurreef* or rainy season crops, such as rice, *jowari*, and the coarser millets, have succeeded well this year, but the rabi or spring crops are not much better than those of last year. The area sown with spring crops was not greater than that sown last year, while the yield that there is of a crop on the ground will not be equal to 3-4 of an average crop. It is certain, therefore, that the condition and resources of the people will need great attention and care before they can be restored to the state of things which exists before the cole Famine. The late settlements all need complete revision, and there is no one in the Central Provinces who from his ability and past experience gained in these Provinces is better qualified to direct operations there than Mr. Leith Fraser.

THE DEATH-ROLL.

The Marquis of Exeter, owner of "Burleigh-house by Stamford-town," died on Saturday at his London residence in his fiftieth year. He had been ailing for some time, and he still further injured his health by attending the levee held a fortnight ago by the Duke of York. He succeeded his father, a well-known yachtsman, in 1895. For many years until his accession to the peerage he occupied a seat in the House of Commons as Conservative member for the Northern Division of Northamptonshire and he had held Court appointments. He made no mark in the political world; but he was a very good type of the best class of country gentleman, and his death is much regretted in the Midlands. Harriet Augusta, Countess of Shaftesbury, widow of the late and mother of the present Earl, died at Rome, yesterday, of weakness of the heart following influenza. The circumstances of the death of her husband by his own hand will not have been forgotten. General Henry Man, who entered the East India Company's service just 54 years ago and who did excellent work in his time especially in the Malay Archipelago, died on Sunday, aged 82. Other deaths announced are those of General Charles Hayes Abd, Madras Staff Corps; Major-General William Pole Collingwood, C.M.G., Royal Scots Fusiliers; Colonel Charles Pierson Cramer, C.B., late King's Royal Rifles; Mr. James Henry Nelson, formerly a member of the Madras Civil Service and a distinguished writer on Hindu law; the Rev. Dr. John Jenkins father of Mr. Edward Jenkins ("Ginx's Baby"); Mr. Samuel French, the dramatic publisher of the Strand; and Cardinal Taschereau, Archbishop of Quebec.

THE UNITED STATES AND SPAIN.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE FOREIGN COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.

At their meeting on April 9 the Spanish Cabinet, in compliance with the desire of the representatives of the Powers, the Pope, and the Queen-Regent, granted an armistice to the Cubans, a step which has provoked national indignation. One report states that the time during which hostilities will be suspended is to be decided by Marshal Blanco, commanding the Spanish troops in the island, but another account alleges that the period has already been fixed at five days.

President McKinley's long-expected Message on the Cuban question was sent to Congress on April 11. It begins by pointing out that the present revolutionary movement in the island is but the successor of similar insurrections, each of which has subjected the United States to great effort and expense in enforcing neutrality laws, has caused enormous losses to American trade and commerce, and, by the exercise of cruel, barbarous, and uncivilised practices of warfare, has shocked the sensibilities and offended the sympathies of the American people. After referring to the exaggeration of all these evils which has attended the present struggle, and recapitulating the fruitless efforts of his predecessor to secure peace, the President describes the vain endeavours of Spain to suppress the insurrection by the "concentration" policy. He reviews the previous diplomatic efforts of this Government, and says the continuation of the strife means the extermination of one or both parties. It therefore appears his duty, in a spirit of true friendliness, no less to Spain than to the Cubans, to seek to bring about the immediate termination of the war.

THE QUESTION OF INDEPENDENCE.

The real question as to the recognition of belligerency is (the Message continues) whether the community claiming it is or is not independent beyond peradventure. From the standpoint of expediency I do not think it wise or prudent for this Government to recognise at the present time the independence of the so-called Cuban Republic. Such recognition is not necessary in order to enable the United States to intervene to pacify the island. To commit this country now to the recognition of any particular government in Cuba might subject us to embarrassing conditions of international obligation towards the organisation so recognised. In case of intervention our conduct would be subject to the approval or disapproval of such Government. We should be required to submit to its direction, and assume to it the mere relation of a friendly ally. When it shall appear hereafter that there is within the island a Government capable of performing the duties and discharging the functions of a separate nation, and having as a matter of fact the proper forms and attributes of nationality, such Government can be promptly and readily recognised, and the relations and interests of the United States with such a nation adjusted. There remains the alternative form of intervention to end the war, either as an impartial neutral by imposing a rational compromise between the contestants or as the active ally of one party or the other. As to the first, it is not to be forgotten that during the last few months the relation of the United States has virtually been one of friendly intervention in many ways, each not of itself conclusive, but all tending to the exertion of potential influence towards an ultimate pacific result, just and honourable to all the interests concerned. The spirit of all our acts hitherto has been an earnest, unselfish desire for peace and prosperity in Cuba untarnished by differences between the United States and Spain, and unstained by the blood of American citizens. The forcible intervention of the United States as a neutral to stop the war, according to the large dictates of humanity and following many historical precedents, where neighbouring States have interfered to check hopeless sacrifices or life by internecine conflicts beyond their borders is justifiable on rational grounds. It involves, however, hostile constraint upon both parties to the contest as well to enforce a truce as to guide the eventual settlement.

GROUNDS FOR INTERVENTION.

The grounds for such intervention may be briefly summarised as follows:—

First, in the cause of humanity, to put an end to the barbarities, bloodshed, starvation, and horrible miseries now existing there, and which the parties to the conflict are either unable or unwilling to stop or mitigate. It is no answer to say, "This is all in another country belonging to another nation, and is therefore none of our business," It is especially our duty, for it is right at our door,

Secondly, we owe it to our citizens in Cuba to afford them that protection and indemnity for life and property which no Government can or will afford, and to that end to terminate conditions which deprive them of legal protection.

Third, the right to intervene may be justified by the very serious injury to the commerce, trade, and business of the people by the wanton destruction of property and the devastation of the island.

Fourth, the present condition of affairs in Cuba is a constant menace to our peace, and entails upon this Goverment enormous expense. With such a conflict waged for years in an island so near, with which our people have such trade and business relations, when the lives and liberty of our citizens are in constant danger, their property destroyed, themselves, ruined, where our trading vessels are liable to seizure and are seized at our very door by the warships of a foreign nation, the expeditions of filibustering that we are powerless altogether to prevent, and the irritating questions and entanglements thus arising, all these and others that I need not mention, with the resulting strained relations, are a constant menace to our peace, and compel us to keep on a semi-war footing with a nation with which we are at peace.

THE MAINE BLOWN UP BY A MINE.

These elements of danger and disorder, already pointed out, have been strikingly illustrated by a tragic event which has deeply moved the American people. I have already transmitted to Congress the report of the Naval Court of Inquiry on the destruction of the battleship Maine in the harbour of Havana. The destruction of that noble vessel has filled the national heart with inexpressible horror. Two hundred and fifty-eight bravesailors and marines and two officers of our navy reposing in the fancied security of a friendly harbour, have been hurled to death. Grief and want have been brought to their homes and sorrow to the nation. The Naval Court of Inquiry which, needless to say, commands the unqualified confidence of the Government, was unanimous in its conclusion that the destruction of the Maine was caused by a submarine mine. It did not place responsibility—that remains to be fixed. In any event the destruction of the Maine, by whatever exterior cause, is a patent and impressive proof of a state of things in Cuba that is intolerable. That condition has been shown to be such that the Spanish Government cannot assure safety and security to a vessel of the American Navy in the harbour of Havana, on a mission of peace and rightfully there.

SPAIN'S OFFER.

Further referring in this connection to the recent diplomatic correspondence, the Message says: "A despatch from our Minister to Spain on the 26th ult. contained the statment that the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs had assured him positively that Spain would do all that the highest honour and Justice required in the matter of the Maine. Another despatch also contained the expression of the readiness of Spain to submit to arbitration all differences which might arise on this matter. This is subsequently explained by a Note from the Spanish Minister at Washington of the 10th inst. as follows: 'As to the question of fact of which springs from the diversity of views between the reports of the American and Spanish Boards' Spain proposes that the fact be ascertained by an impartial investigation by experts whose decision Spain accepts in advance. To this I made no reply." The Message next refers at length to the communications made to Congress by the President himself and his predecessors on the Cuban question, and continues:—

POWER TO END WAR.

A long trial has proved that the object for which Spain has waged the war cannot be attained. The fire of insurrection may flame or may smoulder with varying seasons, but it has not been, and it is plain that it cannot be, extinguished by present methods. The only hope of relief and repose from a condition which can no longer be endured is in the enforced pacification of Cuba. In the name of humanity, in the name of civilisation, on behalf of the endangered American interests, which give us the right and duty to speak and act, the war in Cuba must stop. In view of these facts and these considerations, I ask Congress to authorise and empower the President to take measures to secure the full and final termination of hostilities between the Government of Spain and the people of Cuba, and to secure in the island the establishment of a stable Government capable of maintaining order and observing its international obligations, ensuring the peace, tranquillity, and security of its citizens as well as our own, and to use the military and naval forces of the United States as may be necessary for these purposes and the interest of humanity; and to aid in preserving the lives of the starving people of the island, I recommend that the distribution of food supplies be continued, and that an appropriation be made out of the public treasury to supplement the charity of our citizens. The issue is now with Congress. It is a solemn responsibility. I have exhausted every effort to relieve the intolerable condition of affairs at our own doors. Prepared to execute every obligation imposed upon me by the Constitution and law, I await your action.

THE ARMISTICE.—NO DETAILS.

Yesterday, and since the preparation of the foregoing Message, official information was received by me that the latest decree of the Queen-Regent of Spain directs General Blanco, in order to prepare and facilitate peace, to proclaim a suspension of hostilities, the duration and details of which have not yet been communicated to me. This fact, with every other pertinent consideration will, I am sure, have your just and careful attention in the solemn deliberations upon which you are about to enter. If this measure attains a successful result, then our aspirations as Christian, peace-loving people will be realised. If it fails, it will be only another justification of our contemplated action.

RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

In the Senate, when Mr. Davis moved to refer the President's Message to the Committee, Senator Stewart sharply criticised the President's position. He said that the proposed intervention would precipitate what would prove to be a war of conquest. He hoped there would no intervention without recognition of the rights of the Cubans. They ought not, he said, to go to Cuba with an armed force unless with the intention of recognising the rights and authority of the Cuban Republic and its officials, and of assisting the insurgents. Under the circumstances war will be a war with which the European Powers have nothing to do. The Maine explosion itself was an act of war. The people had put the Maine crime ahead of every other feature, and would heartily approve the war to wipe out the stain produced by that foul Spanish plot. Senator Busar, North Carolina, after remarking that it was evident that the Message did not mean the independence of Cuba, presented a resolution to the effect that the Maine explosion was an act of war against the United States; and "that in order to avenge a foul and unparalleled crime, and to stop an inhuman warfare, the United States recognises the Cuban Republic, demanding that Spain should withdraw her land and naval forces, authorising, empowering, and directing the President to use all the force necessary to carry the resolution into effect"

In the House there was no demonstration as the Message was read, until the words "War must stop" were reached, when applause broke out from about a quarter of the Republicans. The galleries gave no sign, When the reading was concluded there was a scattering outburst of cheers from the Republicans, mingled with a few groans from the Democrats, the galleries being again silent.

On April 13, the resolutions by the Foreign Committees were reported to both Houses of Congress. The Senate Committee's resolution declared that the people of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent; demanded that Spain should relinquish her authority in the island and withdraw her land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters; and that the President of the United States be empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States to give effect to these resolutions. The committee also presented a long report, which was generally very bellicose in tone, and laid great stress on the Maine disaster, the responsibility for which was attributed to the Spanish Government. Minority resolutions were also submitted, calling on the President to recognise the Cuban Republic. Some discussion followed, but no decision was arrived at.

SCENE IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In the House of Representatives the resolutions submitted by the majority of the Foreign Affairs Committee merely authorised and directed the President to intervene at once to stop the war in Cuba, and empowered him to use the land and naval forces of the United States for that purpose. Minority resolutions were also submitted calling for recognition of the independence of the Cuban Republic. After a stormy debate and some most violent scenes, in which members "freely exchanged blows and hurled books at each other," the minority resolutions were rejected by 191 votes to 250, and majority resolution was subsequently approved by an overwhelming majority.

Here are two view of President McKinley taken from the New York *Journal* and *Tribune* respectively.

"AN ABDICATED LEADER."

When the country read President McKinley's shameful Maine message, it felt betrayed and disgraced. The surge of angry protest that swept from sea to sea when the remour of the President's surrender spread abroad has made the consummation of the betrayal impossible. Mr. McKinley has mixed his own medicine, and he will have to take it. The American people demand the immediate settlement of the Cuban question. They will accept nothing less, and the sooner Mr. McKinley recognises that fact and accommodates himself to it the better chance his Administration will have of ending its term with some shreds of reputation left.—Journal.

"THE HOUR AND THE MAN."

When the life or honour of a nation is laid in one man's hand, that one man must be a Cæsar, a Cromwell, or a Lincoln. The man of the present hour is made of fitting stuff. To-day the whole land knows it. The Nation knows that in this surpreme arises it has a worthy head. That strong, silent, self-poised, self-contained man in the White House is master of the situations. The voice with which he speaks to-day is the voice of the Nation's judgment. Whether for war or peace, it will be the Nation's order of the day. Fortunate is the nation that has such a leader. Fotunafe is the leader who has such a nation for his follower.—*Tribune.*

This contrast is typical of the American papers generally, as received by the last mail.

General Lee, the American Consul-General in Havana, left that city on April 9, placing the Consulate in charge of the British Consul General. As he went on board the steamer which conveyed him to Key West, a crowd indulged in hostile demonstrations. The General arrived in Washington, on April 12, bringing with him, it is said, evidence that a mine had been laid to blow up another American ship. The calamity was averted by a driver, who cut the fuse. The General says the time for action has arrived.

Patriotic demostrations are reported from Madrid; and these led on Sunday to scences of great disorder. The terms of President McKinley's Message are, however, looked upon as being very much what was expected, and do not appear to have yet srroused any strong feeling. One of the leading Madrid journals, however, strongly denies the doctrine that the United States has a right to interfere in any form in Spain's concerns.

The Spanish Ministry has issued a semi-official Note asserting that the doctrines expounded in Mr. McKinley's Message are incompatible with the sovereignity and rights of the Spanish nation, and constitute an interference with the internal affairs of Spain.

The growing probability of war has, the "Daily News" Rome correspondent says, much affected the Pope. Speaking to those around him after the celebration of Mass in the Sistine Chapel yesterday, he said that he had prayed God with the whole strength of his being not to allow his pontificate to cease amid the smoke of battle, but rather to call him hence, that he might not be called upon to witness so sad a sight.

The "Hamburger Nachrichten," the organ of Prince Bismarck, indulges in a furious denunciation of the United States as a "Republic of evil repute, where a brutal and hypocritical democracy has the lead."

Don Carlos has issued a manifesto declaring that if the Spanish Government will not take up the glove thrown down by Washington he will himself come to Spain. The latest despatches received from Washington, containing the reports of Wednesday's proceedings in Congress, have caused a profound sensation throughout Spain and war is now regarded as inevitable by the whole Spanish Press.

The *Liberal*, of Madrid, aays it is admitted in diplomatic circles that "American bad faith" puts Spain in a favourable position in the eyes of Europe, but it is considered doubtful whether the Powers will intervene, owing to Great Britain's ambiguous attitude. Some of the Ministers have, it is said, stated that the Government is prepared to oppose any attempt, direct or indirect, upon Spain's sovereignty in Cuba, and as military preparations are continuing in the United States, nobody will wonder that they also continue in Spain.

Two Spanish cruisers arrived yesterday at St. Vincent, Cape Verd Islands, where the flotilla of three torpedo-boats and three torpedo-boat destroyers arrived on the 1st inst.

At a Cabinet Council held in Madrid yesterday it was decided that the Cortes should be summoned to meet on Wednesday next. The Queen Regent signed a decree opening a national subscription for the increase of the navy.

THE CUBAN ATROCITIES.

A STORY OF "INHUMAN HORRORS."

President McKinley refers in his message to the "inhuman horrors" of the war in Cuba. In support of his statement he appended various Consular reports. From these and other sources the following account has been compiled, by a London contemporary in continuation of those already published to show the state of things existing in the unhappy island. The suffering caused by the enforcing of General Weyler's inhuman order of concentration, by which all non-combatants were driven into the towns, can hardly be exaggerated. Many impartial witnesses, who have observed with their own eyes the scenes which they described, testify to the savagery with which General Weyler's policy of extermination has been carried out. The policy has been an entire failure. It has not injured the insurgents, and has roused the indignant protest of the people of the United States, at whose very doors such scenes are taking place. An English resident in Cuba, speaking of the general result of general Weyler's policy, says: General Weyler's policy—if such it be—has been an absolute and entire failure. Whatever sympathy may at one time have been felt has been alienated. The barbarities have been awful; the war has been one of the cruellest ever known; and the conduct of the Spaniards towards the pacificos or neutrals is what might have been expected in the fifteenth century Gen. Weyler's policy has been a war of absolute extermination.

300,000 STARVED TO DEATH.

No accurate records have been kept of the numbers of men, women, and children acctually starved to death, shut up in the towns and fortified posts. Estimates vary from 200,000, which is the lowest figure, to half a million. Probably the true figure is about 300,000. Consul-General Lee, when he reported that 200,000 had died of starvation, was told that there were other figures showing that the mortality was much larger. He told a correspondent: Yes, I know that. My figures show a much larger number of deaths. I state "over" 200,000. It is of no use for me to put the figure any higher, because I fear the people of the United States would think I was exaggerating, so I will let it go as I have written it.

"I have seen," says Mr. E J Gibson, in the "New York World": I have seen with my own eyes many of these dead people thrown into an ordinary street cart, like animals, with a piece of coarse canvas cloth thrown over them, and carted away. I did not follow them, but I was told that they were thrown into trenches or buried a little way under the ground without any attention from the Church or any one else. In Candelaria, in the Province of Pinar del Rio, so little pains were taken to bury those who had died of starvation that a pack of hungry dogs gathered in the cemetery and tore the thin covering of earth off the bodies in order to devour them. Flocks of vultures helped in the work. It is one of the sad testimonies to the condition of affairs in Cuba that afterward those very dogs were killed and consumed for food by the surviving reconcentrados.

But although the policy of concentration has been somewhat relaxed by General Blanco, it is now too late to prevent the death of the half-starved peasantry. An English correspondent at present in Havana gives a fearful picture of the condition of these unfortunate people. Emaciated and hollow-eyed women and children walk the streets of Havana begging a few pence to buy bread. They devour what bread they can get like famished dogs. The condition of affairs is worse in other towns. Women whose husbands were rich; children who were brought up in luxury; young girls bearing all the marks of refinement, mixed up with Cubans and negroes, stand often for hours in the hot sun waiting for the little dole which is the only thing between them and death.

THE "PACIFIED" PROVINCES.

The Spanish authorities have frequently declared that the Western Provinces, where alone they are able to maintain some hold upon the island, are pacified. It is the peace of the wilderness and the desert—"solitudinem faciunt pacem appellant." Senator Proctor, who, during his recent visit to Cuba, had no communications with the insurgents, and gained all his information from his own observation, the American Consuls, and Spainsh officials, reported in the following terms what he saw in the "pacified" provinces: Outside Havana all is changed. It is not peace nor is it war. It is desolation and distress, misery and starvation. Every town and village is surrounded by a trocha (trench), a sort of rifle pit, but constructed on a plan new to me, the dirt being thrown up on the inside and a barbed wire fence on the outer side of the trench. These trochas have at every corner and at frequent intervals along the sides what are called forts, but which are really small blockhouses, many of them morelike a large sentry-box, and loopholed for musketry, and with a guard of from two to ten soldiers in each. The purpose of these trochas is to keep the reconcentrados in, as well as to keep the insurgents out. From all the surrounding country the people have been driven into these fortified towns, and held there to subsist as they can. They are virtually prison yards, and not unlike one in general appearance, except that the walls are not so high and strong, but they suffice, where every point is in range of a soldier's rifle, to keep in the poor reconcentrado women and children. Every railroad station is within one of these trochas, and as an armed guard. Every train has an armoured freight car, loopholed for musketry and filled with soldiers, and with, as I observed usually and was informed was always the case, a pilot engine a mile or so in advance. There are frequent blockhouses inclosed by trochas, and with a guard along the railroad track. With this exception there is no human life or habitation between these fortified towns and villages, and through out the whole of the four western provinces, except to a very limited extent among the hills where the Spaniards have not been able to go and drive the people to the towns and burn their dwellings, I saw no house or hut in the 400 miles of railroad rides from Pinar del Rio Province in the west across the full width of Havana and Motanzas provinces, and to Sagua la Grande on the north shore, and to Cienfuegos on the south shore of Santa Clara, except within the Spanish trochas. There are no domestic animals or crops on the rich fields and pastures, except such as are under guard in the immediate vicinity of the towns.

THE RECONCENTRADOS.

Senator Proctor gives a harrowing account of the condition of the reconcentrados—the name given to the country people, driven into the towns by order of General Weyler. In the four Western Provinces about 400,000 of these wretched people were driven into the towns. The reconcentrados, for the most part, are peasantry. Many are farmers, some landowners, others renting land and owning more or less stock, others working on small estates and cultivating small patches: Many doubtless did not learn of the order. Others failed to grasp its terrible meaning. Its execution was left largely to the guerillas to drive in all that had not obeyed, and I was informed that in many cases a torch was applied to their homes with no notice, and the inmates fled with such clothing as they might have on, their stock and other belongings being appropriated by the guerillas. When they reached the town they were allowed to build huts of palm leaves in the suburbs and vacant places within the trochas, and left to live if they could. Their huts are about 10 by 15 feet in size, and for want of space are usually crowded together very closely, They have no floor but the ground, and no furniture, and after a year's wear but little clothing, except such stray substitutes as they can extemporize. With large families or with more than one in this little space the commonest sanitary provisions are impossible. Conditions are unmentionable in this respect. Torn from their homes, with foul earth, foul air, foul water and foul food, or none, what wonder that one-half have died and that one quarter of the living are so diseased that they cannot be saved? A form of dropsy is a common disorder resulting from these conditions. Little children are still walking about with arms and chest terribly emaciated, eyes swollen and abdomen bloated to three times the natural size. The physicians say these cases are hopeless.

THE HOSPITALS.

Senator Proctor declares that the state of the hospitals is indescribable. He went to Cuba in the belief that the picture had been much overdrawn. He returned with the conviction that the case had not been overstated. He visited the Los Pasos Hospital in Havana, where four hundred women and children were lying on the stone floors in an indescribable state of emaciation and disease, many with the scanties covering of rags, and such rags! and sick chilldren, as naked as they came into the world. And the conditions in the other cities are even worse.

STARVING TO DEATH.

Senator Protector's statements do not stand alone. Others who have visited the Island bear equally emphatic evidence to the widespread starvation and death which has followed the inhuman orders of General Weyler. In January the Hon. Charles W. Russell, Assistant United States Attorney in the Department of Justice, spent two weeks in investigating the condition of the people on the island. The spectacle at the hospitals in Havana, he says, of women and children emaciated to skeletons, and suffering from diseases produced by starvation, was sickening. He gives the following account of the suffering in the city of Santa Clara: As the country was stripped of its population by the order of concentration, it is easy to believe that 400,000 persons were gathered behind the forts without being given food, medicine or means of any kind to earn a living, except where in the larger cities some few could find employment in menial offices. Judging by the orphans I was shown at Jacoba, Aldecoa and elsewhere, and from all I saw and heard I believe that half of the 400,000 have died as the result of starvation. I known from the official register of the city of Santa Clara, which ordinarily has a population of about 14,000 that the deaths for November was over 1,000, and the number of deaths for December was over 900, and showed an increase, considering the loss of the former 1,000 from its total population. The exact figures for December are 971. At that city the Government was distributing 500 single rations per day out of a total appropriation for the purpose of 15,000 dollars. This was not relief, but a mere prolongation of the sufferings of a small part of the reconcentrados of that city.

THE CONCENTRATION STATIONS.

The most carefully compiled account of the fearful suffering inflicted upon the reconcentrados is that of Mr. Stephen Barsal. He witnessed the results of the carrying out of the concentration order in January 1897. He says: It is fair to say, after careful examination of all the stations, that the people have been concentrated in greater numbers where the accommodation for them was least adequate, and the only explanation I can give is, and it is, I believe, the true one, that the Spanish inhabitants of the populous towns brought pressure to bear upon the military authorities to induce them to herd the country people together in places where there were no other or few inhabitants, knowing full well the dangers from disease that would follow the crowding together of such a number of people in conditions which were in defiance of even the most rudimentary sanitary laws.

MATANZAS, JANUARY, 1897.

He describes in detail the condition of affairs in Matanzas at the beginning of 1897. Matanzas is the second city in the island. Mr. Barsal declares that "there are hundreds of reliable witnesses who can and will confirm every statement I make, and testify to the moderation with which the picture is drawn." The cessation of commerce had paralysed the industry of the city. Towards the end of 1896, at least 12,000 out of a population of 46,000 were penniless, without work or means of any kind. Into this town, with more than a quarter of its inhabitants destitute of means, in November, 1896, 15,000 country people were driven. They brought nothing with them, and no provision was made for their accommodation and support. The lowest estimate places the number of deaths during the next four months at 2,500. Early in January Mr. Barsal visited Matanzas for the first time: The street were thronged with beggars, clamorous for something to eat. A certain indefinable smell of poverty and starving thousands pervaded the atmosphere. Crowds of poor country people, visibly starving, hung about the windows of the hotels and restaurants and from every quarter came the beseeching, the pitiful prayer, "Senorito, dami las sobras de su plato." "Sir, give me the leavings on your plate." This heart-rending cry rang on my ear from morning till night. Go where you might, there was no escape from the spectacle of the hungry droves and the famishing thousands who wandered about the streets of the city.

MATANZAS, MARCH, 1897.

Two months afterwards he found the whole attitude of the starving multitude changed: You could walk through Matanzas for hours and not a single beggar would come out of his rat hole to importune you for alms. You could dine at a table on the sidewalk and no one would ask you for the leavings of your plate. If you wanted to see them you would have to go to their bohios on the hill sides, where, stretched out upon the damp ground and gazing vacantly before them, they passed away the weary, endless days. Now and again I met in the street a wretched, despairing mother clasping a puny, ailing child to her shrunken bosom, hurrying to and fro, through the mourning, famishing city, with a terrible expression of dread anxiety depicted upon her drawn features, and crying out as she went, "Leche," "milk." Milk for her starving child. Once I saw seated in the plaza, half clad and shivering with the cold, for the keen norther was blowing, a mother who clasped convulsively in her arms a child that was dead. And she was trying to nurse it, begging and imploring it with all a mother's caressing words to drink, to live. Friends came down from the Casaro Hill at last, and began to lead her away. A moment later she fell exhausted, and while she slept in the sight of the curious bystanders the convulsive grasp with which she hugged her little one relaxed, and while she slept on the child was taken from her bosom, thrown in to the passing dead cart; and carried into the country, where lie hundreds of but half-buried dead who have fallen victims to this atrocious system.

AN ESTIMATE OF 400,000 DEATHS.

The Governor of Matanzas in January of this year said about 50,000 people had probably died in that province of starvation. In the adjoining province of Santa Clara the official record, as collected by United States Consul Barker, showed the number of deaths in twelve months to aggregate 110,000. In the two provinces, the deaths amounted to at least 150,000 from starvation. In Havana Province the deaths amounted, according to the best information to be obtained, to 135,000. In Pinar del Rio they were placed at 85,000, and in those parts of the two eastern provinces controlled by Spain they were estimated to run from 25,000 to 50,000. According to that estimate over 400,000 died up to January 1st.

Consul Barker, in Sagua, told Mr. Gibson, of the "New York World," that one day in November he and his clerk counted 23 bodies of people who had died before eleven oclock that morning. The official Spanish report made the number of deaths for twenty four hours ending at midnight only 18. The Governor of Matanzas said that 43 persons had died in one day in the streets surrounding the Palace, The Governor, in his alarm sent 5,000 of the reconcentrados out of the city. Out of 9,000 left, 6,000 died, according to Mr. Gibson, within eight months. In the city of Santa Clara 7,000 died out of 10,000 reconcentrados in ten months.

THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

The Spaniards, according to impartial observers, treat their prisoners with almost savage cruelty. The insurgents are not blameless in this respect, but they appear to be much more humane than their opponents. With a few exceptions they return their prisoners to Havana. Marshal Campos himself publicly bore testimony to the humanity with which the insurgents treat their prisoners. The Spaniards shoot all whom they suspect of favouring the insurgents. Writing at the end of 1896, a "Times" correspondent says: The authorities continue to treat all rebel prisoners at ordinary criminals of the worst type. No combatants rights are accorded to the unfortunate insurgent who happens to fall into Spanish hands. He is tried by summary court-martial and shot. There is really no sort of excuse for this systematic killing. As an example certain cases may have been necessary; to continue such severity whenever opportunity offers is nothing short of savage barbarity.

There is no record kept of the prisoners shot, but during one year of General Weyler's rule in Cuba at least a thousand public executions took place.

THE EXILES.

Besides those shot down, thousands of Cubans have been deported to the penal settlement on the African coast. The great majority of these prisoners are the elite of Cuban society. They are arrested and exiled without trial of any kind. Marshal Campos deported about 2,000 Cubans during his stay in Cuba. During fourteen months of General Weyler's regime 8,400 Cubans were exiled to the filthy and overcrowded prison of Ceuta, or to the deadly swamps of Fernando Po. With money to bribe the officials, it is possible to live at Ceuta, but no one ever returns from Fernando Po.

THE TORTURE OF PRISONERS.

The Spaniards still employ the methods of the Inquisition in their Cuban warfare. The case of Fidel Fundora is an illustration of the lengths to which Spaniards think it right to proceed in dealing with suspected persons. Fundora was arrested on suspicion of being in communication with the insurgents. Instead of bringing him before the summary courtmartial, the unfortunate man was tortured in order to make him confess his accomplices: First with thumb screws, or rather with thumb strings, for the modern Spaniards have invented a torture more cruel than the old question of their Inquisition. They bind a cord tightly about the thumb with slow, but ever increasing pressure, until after days of incessant torture the thumbs are severed from the hands. In Fundora's case the very brutality of the treatment came near defeating its object. Gangrene set in, and to save the life of the tortured man, which with all his secrets untold was valuable to them, they amputed both hands above the wrist.

Fundora refused to betray the names of the men with whom he was acting. He was led out into the barrack yard to be shot in the back: The troops were drawn up, the square was formed, and the silver crucifix was raised aloft, The officer gave the order, and four feet away from the muzzles of the muskets Fundora knelt, bowed his head, and made his peace with his maker. True to his trust, he was ready to die. Again the officer approached him and whispered something in his ear, but Fundora paid no attention and the officer withdrew. He gave the order to fire. The sharp rattling report reverberated through the confined space, but as the smoke cleared away it was seen that Fundora knelt on quietly in his place with head erect. The volley had been fired over him.

This is by no means a solitary case, but it is one of the best authenticated.

These are a few of the many accounts of Spanish cruelty and barbarity which are vouched for by men who have no reason to exaggerate what they have observed. Even if every detail is not correct, there is a general consensus of opinion that the methods pursued by Spain are both fruitless of result and harsh and cruel in the extreme. English, American, Cuban, and even Spanish observers are all agreed on this point. There is no parallel to the suffering inflicted on the peasantry of Cuba outside the dominions of the Sultan.

THE AMERICAN NAVY AND THE PRESIDENT

Mr. Sidney Low writes to the "St. James' Budget":—

Will the United States become one of the first Naval Powers of the World? It is a question which you naturally ask yourself in Philadelphia, from which I write, with its old-fashioned tranquil thoroughfares, that bear names so pretty as Chestunt Street, Pine Street, and the like, and its general air of leisured prosperity; because this same city of peace and brotherly love contains one of the largest and completest of shipbuilding yards specially adopted to the construction of warships. I had been all over it and had seen the fitting shop, and the smith's shop and the foundry and the new United States battleship *Alabama* at her slip, with hundreds of riveters thumping and banging at her plates, and a smart Japanese cruiser, very nearly completed, alongside her. But, interesting as it all was, nothing I saw interested me more than the head of the firm—a little old gentleman, well over sixty, I judged, wiry alert, and bubbling over with exuberant vitality; full of talk, and like most strong men, too much absorbed in his own ideas to be cautious in the expression of them. After forty years of work he is still the brain and nerve centre of the great marine factory, without which the existing United States fleet could hardly have been built. One of the things they show you is the laying-off shed—an upper chamber with a smooth wooden floor, some hundreds of feet in length, on which the actual lines and curves of the vessels under construction are drawn out in chalk. It is the head of the firm himself who sees to these all-important chalk marks. If he does not draw them himself he looks over them with an artist's eye when they are on the ground, and alters and adjusts here and there and puts in the finishing touches. In England he would long since have been "Sir Charles" or Sir Henry M.P. for his native town, peshaps a peer; but in America that sort of man does not seek, or, at any rate, does not usually, obtain public honours or political distinction.

This by the way. In reply to a cautious leading question the great shipbuilder expressed an equally cautious opinion to the effect that the navy of the United States was

CAPABLE OF A GOOD DEAL OF EXPANSION

if the United States chose to expand it. But the majority of Americans have answered the question with a much less guarded affirmative. It is the general belief in this country not only that Uncle Sam can have, but that he already has, a mighty naval force. "Our magnificent navy" is a common expression of the newspapers just now. "Respectable" would be a more appropriate adjective. With Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany, Italy, and (in a year or two) Japan well ahead of her, the United States has a good deal of lee-way to make up before she can realise the ambition of a rising school of her statesmen and take a hand seriously in that international game in which the counters are battalions of soldiers and ships of war. The fleet assembling off the Florida coast is a good sample squadron, but no more. It includes the first-class battleship Iowa, of 11,340 tons, which is as fine a vessel as any admiral could wish to have, and as good as the best battle-ships in any navy, except the new Japanese ironclads and our own "Magnificents" and Royal Sovereigns. Then there are two second-class battleships, the Indiana and the Massachusetts, of over 10,000 tons each and the Texas, of 6,315; and there was the Maine, another second-class battleship, till she went to Havana and either blew herself up or got blown up by a Spanish torpedo in the harbour of that picturesque and insalubrious port. For cruisers there is the New York of 8,200 tons, which again is as fine a vessel of its size as one could desire to see; and the Columbia of 7,375 and the Detroit, Nashville and Marblehead, which are smaller boats, and for size and gun-power could hardly count as third-class cruisers in our service. In addition there is the Oregon, another of the new first-rate ironclads, which is coming round from the Pacific; and the Brooklyn, and several other cruisers, further up the Atlantic coast, and several monitors and coast defence turretships, like the Terror which is stationed off Sandy Hook to tranquil ise the fears of nervous New Yorkers and the Puritan, which has just been ordered south. Taken together these do not, as I have said, make up a navy that is more than respectable for these times. No doubt if the Republic would impose upon itself the same sacrifices as those which Japan has cheerfully accepted, and proceed to build battleships and cruisers at the same wholesale rate, the story would be a very different one in a few years' time. And America has one great advantage over the Asiatic island-power. She need hardly go abroad to place her orders. With the largest iron and steel production in the world (do not let us forget that she has caught and passed Great Britain in the race during the past few years) she ought to be able to turn out as many warships as she needs. Even as things stand she is

NOT BADLY PROVIDED WITH DOCKYARDS.

She has at least two Government yards capable of turning out a battleship, and three private firms—Cramp's at Philadelphia, Huntingdon's at Newport News, and the Union Ironworks at San Francisco—which could be equal to almost any demand that might be made on them. The Newport News yard has been able to keep two first class ironclads building *pari passu*, Messrs. Cramp would be prepared to deal with half a dozen warships at once, and the San Francisco shops have built the Oregon, the 11,000-tons battleship, which, until the new Japanese were in commission, was the most powerful fighting machine in the Pacific. All these establishments, and others, would be ready to enlarge their resources to any extent required, if they believed that there would be a steady demand for warships from the United States Navy Department for several years to come.

This, however, is the uncertain factor. The difficulty lies mainly with Congress. The people's representatives at Washington are very much in the condition of the people's representatives at Westminster before a succession of alarms and a series of determined popular agitations brought the latter to their senses in the middle of the last decade. Congress "sits on" an energetic Admiralty, with an ambitious programme, even as Parliament used to do before the Northbrook era. For the moment Congress is in a most patriotic, bellicose, damn-the-expense frame of mind. It has votes fifty million dollars for general war preparations, without stopping to think, and will authorise the construction of three new battleships with the same eagerness. But how long will this mood last? Is it a passing flash of jingoism, or will it endure?

Under the American system Congress can tie the hands of the naval authorities and their technical advisers more effectually even than the House of Commons. In America there is no Board of Admiralty, and though there is a Secretary to the Navy, he has neither the responsibility nor the power of our First Lord. His department is organised under eight bureaus—those of Construction, Dockyards, Ordnance, Navigation, Equipment, Medicine, Stores and Accounts, and Steam Engineering. At the head of each bureau is an officer of the service, usually a captain or of equivalent rank. These departmental chiefs hold office for three years. They are selected by the President, and their appointments are confirmed by the Senate. It is they who formulate the demands of their several department; and it is in consultation with them that the Secretary draws up the Naval Estimates. So far well. But here comes in

THE GREAT CONTRAST TO OUR SYSTEM.

There is no real Ministerial responsibility in the United States. The Naval Budget is not framed by the head clerk called the Minister, but by the Naval Affairs Committee of Congress. This body is one of the executive committees of the Legislature, and it is appointed, like the rest, by the Speaker of the House, who takes care to secure a majority and a chairman of his own party, which may or may not be that of the President and the Minister. At any rate, it is this committee of politicians, placemen, and lawyers, which, after receiving the Secretary's estimates, proceeds to draft the Appropriation Bill. The results are such as might be expected, The committee is naturally inexpert and uninstructed where naval affairs are concerned. It knows nothing, at first hand, of the extremely technical matters brought before it, and, like our own dear Treasury in the old days, it regards every departmental demand with the suspicion that it conceals a lurking conspirrcy against the tax-payers' money. It may err through well-intentioned ignorance or a superficially patriotic parsimony. The effect has been that for years past the Navy Department has found itself lamed and maimed by the hand of Naval Affairs Committee. The experts at the head of the bureaus may know that some step is most-urgently demanded, and may convince the Secretary of the soundness of their views; but if the country attorney or the useful local wire-puller, who has been rewarded for his political services by being appointed Chairman of the Committee, thinks differently, that step will not be taken. There was the recent case of the Brooklyn dry docks. It was known that the means of docking large vessels at the Navy Yard were quite inadequate, and the Secretary to the Navy, on the advice of his Bureaus, had strongly urged that sufficient docking accommodation for the Atlantic Squadron should be provided at Boston or some other town in New England, as well as on the Gulf of Mexico or the southern coast. The demand was refused, with the result that when the Indiana came to grief the other day, she had to go to Halifax to be docked, and

AMERICANS HAD THE HUMILIATION

of seeing one of their battleships repaired in a British port, because none of their own had the proper appliances for the task. Similarly the new ships now under construction have been delayed because Congress, after voting money for the hulls, declined to accept the departmental estimate for the armour. The contractors wanted 550 dols. a ton; the Bureau and the Secretary thought that a fairprice; Congress thought it was too much, and decided that not more than 400 dols. a ton should be appropriated. But on those terms the contractors declined to deal; and hence a delay which is bitterly felt just now, when the United States is scouring the world for every available ship that can be picked up to fight—or frighten—the Spaniards.

Next to a larger supply of middle-aged admirals and young captains, what the Americans most need to make their navy formidable is a responsible Board of Admiralty.

Some yeers ago a distinguished Englishman was visiting the United States. He carried with him an introduction to a certain famous American politician and party manager. The two happened to be talking together in a private room at a hotel, when the visitor expresssed a desire to see the President. "No thing easier," said the great boss. "He is staying in this hotel at present, and I will send for him." He touched the electric button and when a coloured gentleman appeared in answer to the summons, he said, with no more ceremony than if he had required the services of the hall boy, "Ask the President to step this way." And sure enough in five minutes the President did step that way. The anecdote may be doubted; but I happen to have it at first hand, and can vouch for its authenticity.

I do not say that every Chief Magistrate could be treated in this fashion with safety. The President in question was not a Cleveland or a M'Kinley. But even the strongest of American Presidents is approahed with an astonishing—and to an Englishman an almost appalling—lack of ceremony. Abraham Lincoln, as somebody has observed, used occasionally to open his own front door in his shirt-sleeves at a time when he had power for life and death. Over hundreds of thousands of human beings, and was probably the most autocratic personal ruler on the face of the earth. Indeed, it is the President's own fault if he is not, even in normal times, more powerful than any European Sovereign except the Czar of Russia. But there is

NONE OF THE POMP AND SOLEMNITY

of royalty in his own surroundings. The American Government is, in many respects, the most undemocratic in the world. But Democracy has its revenge in refusing its Cæsar most of the outward symbols of rank and authority. Mr. President may defy the People's Representatives, snap his fingers at the Senate, and order his Ministers about as if they were his clerks—as, in fact, they are. But the Democratic Idea requires that he should comport himself merely as a plain citizen, living plainly in a modest residence appointed for him by a careful nation. It would not tolerate any show of power or superiority or magnificence in this mighty potentate. His scanty black-coated retinue may impress the imagination. It certainly does not make any vulgar appeal to the senses.

Twice or three times a week the President receives. He takes his stand in the large saloon, and anyone who pleases may walk in by one door and shake hands with the President and walk out of the other door. No cards are required—not even a visiting card. This is fortunate, for many of the President's callers would not possess such a luxury. They are of all ranks and classes, and largely of that which in undemocratic communities is styled the Lower. Working men, sometimes in their working clothes, negroes, women with infants in their arms, are to be found in the column which files past the Chief Magistrate. His part of the show is enacted in solemn silence. He says nothing to anyone, but everybody expects and receives a hand-shake. The President is literally in touch with the People; and though he does not speak to them they sometime contaive to speak to him. "God bless you, Mr. President," they will say; or "You're all right Sir;" or something else laconic and eulogistic. It has not yet become the custom to insult the Chief Magistrate, except in print.

Except as a means of seeing the President the reception is not very satisfying, since the great man has no time to devote particular attention to any visitor on these occasions, and indeed has all his work to give an individual squeeze to each of the right hands, horny or otherwise, held out to him in rapid succession. If you are properly introduced you may be favoured with some conversation with him in his private bureau. The necessary formalities having been arranged with the President's secretary, I found myself in the ante chamber. It is a moderate-sized, solidly furnished apartment, which might be the Board Room of an insurance office. A half-dozen gentlemen, Congressmen and others, were waiting to see the President; a negro servant sat at the door which led to his private room. There were no ushers no guards, no liveries, absolutely nothing to show that we were in the vestibule of elective royalty. Presently somebody came out of the inner room, and I was in the presence of Mr. M'Kinley. The President came forward, shook hands with me and my introducer, and conversed with us with much cordiality and cheerfulness. I was not interviewing him, and I did not ask him whether he was going to war with Spain; nor did he say much about current politics, for, with a manner of much geniality and frankness.

MR. M'KINLEY IS CLEARLY A CAUTIOUS MAN,

and does not say a word more than he intends. It was in the crisis of the Cuban trouble, when the issues of peace and war were supposed to be balancing on the razor's edge; but the President chatted as if he did not know what care or worry meant. The smooth-shaven Napoleonic face was unwrinkled, and the pleasant firm mouth wore an unembarrassed smile. If looks go for anything, the President should be a strong as well as a "safe" man, whatever his opponents may say of him. Somehow the absolute simplicity of his surroundings, his dress, his manner, seemed to emphasise these traits. To me, at least, it was impressive enough to remember that this placid gentleman not only had the fate of nations in his hands, but was practically King, Cabinet, and Foreign Office as well. For all that there was of outward show and parade, I might have been consulting a well-to-do country solicitor on a question of trust investments.

A RECENT VISIT TO THE INTERIOR OF CUBA.

A CORRESPONDENT of the "Westminster Gazette," writes:—I had occasion three weeks ago to visit the western province of Cuba, namely, Del Rio (Of the River). I started with a friend on Sunday morning (March 13), at six o'clock from the Mariano station in Havana City, booking to the terminus, Pinar del Rio. This railway is 122 miles long, and forms part of the Western Railways of Havana (an English company). Only about a year ago this province was almost completely in the hands of the rebels, so much so, in fact, that the trains did not run at all for six months. There is now a regular service of one train each way per day, although the insurgents are still present in practically the whole province, though in small and detached bands. It is, therefore, wrong to say that Spain has made no progress in putting down the rebellion. However, there is still a considerable risk in travelling on the line. Since the war began there have been, in all, six accidents caused by explosives placed on the metals by insurgents. The last one was only three weeks before we went. The loss of life is, however, minimised by the use of pilot engines, which run a few hundred yards in front of every train. They are driven by negroes mostly youngsters, and as the driver gets paid at the rate of £300 a year there is no difficulty in getting plenty who will take the risk. At the end of each train there is a battle car made of solid iron, with only a narrow opening of two inches all round it for shooting purposes. In this there are always about a dozen soldiers with one or two posted on the top of it as look-outs. Should the train be attacked the passengers can crowd into this for safety. These cars shows sings of having been the targets for many bullets. The journey was very interesting, but the results of the war were only too apparent. We passed many miserable villages with houses built of wood, earth and leaves. Some of these, we are told, had been well-built and prosperous villages which had been destroyed by the insurgents. Dozens of women and children besought us at every little station for a few cents. Some of them looked very ill, but they did not give one the impression of being starved. At every station there were one or more Spanish forts some well built, some the reverse. These are held by six to twelve soldiers who turned out to attention as the train drew up. In some small towns a whole regiment would be quartered. We arrived at Pinar del Rio in safety at noon. This is a decent town of 17,020 inhabitants with a very considerable garrison. After breakfast in the leading hotel we hired mules and rode off for San Luis a little village twenty miles distant my object being to visit the tobacco plantation there. San Luis is in the heart of Vuelta Abajo the famous tobacco-growing province. We took as our guide Spanish lieutenant of volunteers. We were told that a party who had gone to San Luis the previous Sunday had sighted the insurgents but rode off and escaped. We were accompanied by two planters on horseback, who were going our way, and a black "guerilla" (a body of soldiers paid by Spain, but who are under no command, and go about in bands or singly under their own direction). We were interrogated by the watch at the guardhouse as we lift the town. The way we took was more a track than a road, up hill and down dale, through rivers and through bush, but beautiful beyond description. We crossed several times the Rio Feo (Ugly River), not so called for ugliness, because it is sweetly pretty, but because it sometimes overflows its banks and causes great damage. The black soldier left us after about three miles and dashed off across the fields. The heat was very strong, but nothing could detract from the beauty and interest of the journey. All along the country seemed peaceful, the peasants were calmly working, ploughing with their oxen, building sheds, or gathering the tobacco-leaves. Without any encounter we caught sight about five o'clock of the white guard-house of San Luis, and shortly afterwards were riding through the little village. We saw an old battered church now used for a barracks, and military hospital. We were most hospitably received by some friends to whom I had letters of introduction. After dinner we walked through the town as far as the boundary where the guards prevent any one going out night time. I heard shooting in the distance but this is a common enough occurrence in this district. Next morning early, after a cup of coffee, we started off on horseback to visit the plantations. We visited five or six farms travelling in all about fifteen miles. We found work going on peaceably enough though, we were constantly reminded that we were in a country in a state of war. We saw the remains of a house burnt down a few nights previous. Passing a certain fort, the general manager of the farms, who was accompanying us, told us he was awakened by shots a few nights before, and could hear right across from the town, in the still night air, the fellow they had in this fort shouting to the attackers, "Come on, cowards, come closer to me." One planter told us that three years ago the insurgents burnt all his tobacco after it was in the drying-house. It was a very fine crop, and worth to him dols. 15,000 (£3,000). The insurgents now levy regular taxes on all these growers. Some pay, some don't; if they don't, their houses are liable to be burnt at any time, and, even if they avoid, that they need a very strong Government escort to get the tobacco through to Havana. On all these farms we dismounted before the plantation manager's house, and drank his health in "Aguardiente" a sort of fiery brandy. We would have been better without it, but tried to adhere to the customs of the country. We returned to San Luis at noon for breakfast, to which we did full justice. We rested an hour, and then started for Pinar del Rio at three o'clock. We made sundry calls on farms on the way back. Our guide waxed eloquent telling how in the early days of the war, whenever they suspected anyone in Pinar del Rio of sympathy with the Cuban cause, they used to bring him one night to the outside of the town and despatch him with their machetes. To the one he wore at his side he claimed six victims. We went across a field to see the dead body of an insurgent. The story was that when Weyler ordered all the people into the towns this man and his family stayed on in their hut. This caused suspicion, and a few of those guerillas came one day and said, "How is this? You must come into the town." On the way, however, just by the spot we were shown, he was cut down dead and allowed to lie there. On reaching the spot, however, we found the body gone. Again we were fortunate, for we rode into Pinar del Rio about six at night. We were told there were about 250 cases of small-pox in the town, but I had just been vaccinated so had no fear on this score. We started next morning by the six o'clock train for Havana. All went well till about ten o'clock, when, just outside a little station called Gabriel, we found a heavily laden goods waggon had broken down in front of our train. This took five and a half hours to remedy. We were very hungry, and had to sit down in a dirty little store with black urchins, cats, and dogs all round us, and eat tough sardines and drink hot beer. The shopman who served our repast put the case very neatly, and, indeed, the Spaniards have a knack of doing: "It is not very choice, but it is in Gabriel." The only passenger who seemed much put out by the delay was a nigger dressed in spotless white linen, bringing his beauty, in pink, up to Havana for a holiday. Brandishing his umbrella he said this would not do for him, a special train must be sent for. This was good fun, but he had to retire at last discomfited to the train, to wait his time like the rest of us. We got to Havana about 5-30 instead of twelve, as it should have been.

During all the journey I was much struck by the matter-of-fact way in which the country people go about their occupations, although they know what danger is ever about them. With peace again insured to Cuba there ought to be great possibilities for prosperity. The country is splendidly watered, and the soil fertile, while fruit abounds. There are, moreover, great tracts of uncultivated land ready for the employment of capital and labour. May the day soon come when a peaceful Cuba may once more attract the former and allow the latter to be pursued with

SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

MILITARY OPINION.

THE situation of affairs between Spain and the United Sates continues at the moment of writing, notwithstanding the pacific attitude of Mr. McKinley exceedingly critical. But for him it is safe to say that hostilities would already have been declared and his attitude of moderation in the presence of a seething outburst of jingoism is beyond praise. Amid scenes of extraordinary excitement, his Message to Congress has been postponed until Monday. The disaster to the Maine, which was the aggravating and principal cause of the strained condition of affairs, has become an incident of the Cuban situation. We believe that the evidence adduced concerning the disaster has carried conviction with it. The damage was from the outside, and was caused by a mine. This may be asserted without any ascription of responsibility. No other agency could have blown the keel of a sunken ship above water. Great as may be the damage caused by a torpedo, it is in the nature of a local tearing of the hull; it can never cause such colossal injury as was the case in the Maine. The secondary explosion of magazines, coal gas, or boilers, if it occurred, could only drive downward the parts of the vessel that were below. The Spaniards are said to have prepared a report, in which the damage is alleged to have been external, but there seems to be no good authority for this; and the facts, if they be facts, that no dead fish were found in Havana harbour, that no column of water arose, and that no wave followed the tremendous explosion, cannot be offered in disproof of circumstances made manifest by evident facts.

When the account is made up between the two countries the Maine disaster will occupy its due place, but meanwhile it is partly overshadowed by the determination of a large section of the American people, inflamed by the efforts of the "yellow" press and of a considerable majority among the members of Congress, to bring about the independence of Cuba. We in this country have the fullest sympathy with every effort in the cause of those oppressed, particularly when made by our own kith and kin, but any disturbance of the strategic conditions of the Caribbean Sea is bound to have an effect on this side of the Atlantic, and, as we have already said, the pretensions of the United States to interfere between Spain and Cuba are not likely to be accepted by the European Powers as legitimate. Admitting misgovernment of Cuba, the autonomous rule deserves a fair trial, but manifestly it is somewhat late in the day for Spain to suggest this course for the pacification of the island. There seems, moreover, to be as yet no sign that the United States are disposed to leave the matter to her, though we cannot but remark that the country to which the discovery of America was due deserves the fullest consideration at the hands of those who enjoy the fruits of conditions that grew from the enterprise. The President favours the recognition of Cuban independence, and forcible interference, if necessary, to prevent further hostilities. The Spanish Government makes the logical reply that, autonomy having been conferred the questions at issue must be submitted to the Cuban Assembly, a reply, however, which in its present temper the American people regards merely as a bid for time. Serious questions arising out of the situation must affect other Powers. The fact that the United States are not signatories of the Declaration of Paris raises, as Mr. Balfour conceded to Lord Charles Beresford in the House, an important question of international law, and it is to be hoped that the Government will make some pronouncement upon the subject. Under the declaration we have given away the right of searching neutral vessels. Are our own vessels to be searched by the warships of the United States in case of hostilities?

The political atmosphere in America became greatly heated by the intelligence that the Spanish flotilla was crossing the Atlantic, and some excited personages went so far as to assert that the existence of Captain Sampson's squadron at Key West was threatened. That flotilla, under command of Admiral Villamil, consists of the Pluton, Terror, Furor, Azor Ariete and Rayo. Another of the Clydebank destroyers the Osado left Queenstown on Monday for Ferrol and the Audaz which was damaged off the Tuskar is to follow. Mr. McCalmont's twin-screw steel yacht Giralda 1,664 tons, has been bought by Spain and is being fitted as a torpedo-cruiser. Another flotilla will thus presently be ready for service, and the Pelayo and Emperador Carles V., being now completed for service, Spain will soon have all her available strength at sea. These ships, with the Oquendo class of cruisers and the Cristobal Colon, will make a formidable force. Captain Sampson, however, besides the armoured cruiser New York, flagship, has the battleships Iowa' Indiana and Massachusetts, and it is said the Oregon is coming round from the Pacific. There are also the cruisers and the torpedo flotilla. Commodore Schley's flying squadron has its most powerful elements in the armoured cruiser Brooklyn and the commerce-destroyers Minneapolis and Columbia. The single and double-turreted monitors have been made ready in basts, and the ships on the European station have been ordered home, except the San Francisco, which will, we believe, cross with the Albany (ex Almirante Abreeu) now completing at Elswick and the Diogenes, now fitting in the Thames. This last-named vessel there was some difficulty about at the time of the Chino-Japanese struggle. Several ship-loads of iron-like stores and a torpedo-boat from Yarrow's have also been despatched to New York this week. In every direction, in short, both on the part of the United States and Spain, we find feverish activity in the hastening of preparations for war. Representatives of both Governments have visited many yards in search of warships ready for service and available, and it seems probable that successful negotiations may have been conducted with Italy, which has already shown a disposition to part with vessels on the stocks or completing. That this should be so is only in the nature of things, seeing that if war should ensue it must be conducted at first mainly by sea. The objective of the United States fleet will be that of the enemy, for this destroyed, the communications of the islands with the mother country must necessarily be severed, and the islands themselves be placed at the mercy of an invader.—*Army and navy Gazette.*

AMERICAN CHARACTERISTICS.

IN AMERICAN FICTION.

THE contrast presented by the social habits of America and England, the difference of the points of view of the Old World and the New, are interesting to trace in the cleverer fiction of America. The essential equality of man, which is the message of the great Republic and the effect for good and ill upon men and women of the working out of this new dispensation, furnish a suggestive field of observation to the student of manners. The salutary side of the doctrine is the self respect that it engenders; its anarchical tendencies lie in the development of the individual will that it fosters. Every American claims as his right to have his show in this world, and to fill a prominent part on its stage, so that would seem as if the great social problem America has to solve is how to be first among sixty million persons.

"WAYSIDE COURTSHIPS."

In "Wayside Courtships" (1 vol., Neville Beeman) Mr. Hamlin Garland gives us twelve stories that are essentially American in setting and in the types of character they portray. None of these tales are as suggestive or as stimulating as was the author's "Rose of Dutcher's Cooley," but they are all more or less worth reading. "A Meeting in the Foothills" is an idyll, the hero of which is a poor under-graduate who, in the holidays, takes an inferior situation on the farm of a wealthy rancher. The cultivated youth is ready to put his hand to any menial office, but he will not brook the supercilious tone of his employer's English partner. He falls in love with the daughter of the house, and she returns his love. There is something delightfully sane and simple in the manner in which the young people acknowledge their love and stand by each other. "The Love Story of a Preacher" gives us a graphic picture of the religious life of an obscure village community. Its narrowness, its fervour its quarrelsomeness are set forth with a quaint humour and keenness of touch.

"JOSIAH'S WIFE."

"Josiah's Wife" (1 vol., Methuen), by Norma Lorrimer, is a story of an ill assorted marriage. The ease with which divorce can be obtained in some parts of the United States colours the atmosphere of the romance. Camela has more than her share of the American woman's assertive attitude of independence. Her claims upon life are inordinate. The apologetic air noticeable in so many of the women of an old world is far removed from the proud carriage with which this daughter of a new world bears herself. The woman's egoism is abnormal, but she is not self blind. She knows that she is inferior to her husband, Josiah Skidmore; she reproaches herself with having "no more heart than a lizard," for not being touched by the essential nobility of his nature. His lack of distinction, his fussy tidiness, get upon her nerves. She pities herself angrily for having her beauty wasted upon a man who has no taste even in the choice of his neckties. Josiah is at once a shop man and a student. "Selling ready-made pants and imported tweed suitings was Josiah's trade by day but by night his hobby was the study of the stars." The man is not in the least ashamed of his trade, but the selling of "ready-made pants" is entirely uncongenial to his temperament. He has many irritating ways. The husband and wife and the various members of the town's society are very cleverly drawn. The lawless, temperament-burdened Camela especially arrests our attention. At last Josiah, when he can no longer endure the torment of living under the same roof with a woman who rouses his passions, but in whose heart he cannot kindle a spark of love, allows his wife to go to Europe alone for a year. A meek, maudlinly-sympathetic cousin comes with her mother to keep house for him during his loneliness. In Sicily Camela meets Walter Norreys. Ultimately the husband and wife, who have never broken their marriage vow, seek release from it in the divorce court. The end is unforeseen. Norma Lorrimer treats a difficult and delicate situation with vivacity and tact.

PLAYS BY MR. HOWELLS.

A number of farces by Mr. W. D. Howells come to us in a set of dainty volumes (David Douglas, Edinburgh). These trifles, light as air, are a little obvious in motive and in treatment, but are engaging by the gaiety and aptness of the dialogue. The energetic Mrs. Roberts, steeped to the lips in curiosity about the doings, of her neighbours, zealous in giving hints, directions, suggestions; and her husband the absent-minded student of few words, are an amusingly-contrasted couple who take a leading part in these little comedies. How Mr. Roberts gave an empty envelope instead of a letter of introduction to an English visitor, what came of the blunder, what chatter it evoked from Mrs. Roberts, the hilarious Captain Campbell and his more subdued wife, is the subject of one of these farces. In the Albany Depot Mr. Roberts is left by his wife at the railway station to guard her parcels and to look out for the cook she has just engaged, and whom the gentle scholar has never seen. The wrath he draws down upon himself of an excitable Irish couple for mistaking Mrs. McIlheny for the domestic he has been set to discover, is the occasion of a diverting scene. "Five o'clock Tea," the courtship of a coquettish widow by an adorer who for a while had seemed to transfer his homage to another charmer, is more delicate in treatment, and its accent is rather that of high comedy than of farce. Alfred de Musset has written, as we know, some "Proverbs" that are entitled by the grace of the conversation, the exquisite play of the light and shade of character and emotion, to rank among the masterpieces of French literature. In these little plays Mr. Howells displays wit a facile handling of his subject, and a felicity of dialogue, but they are scarcely worthy of the pen that wrote "The Undiscovered Country."

"HARVARD STORIES."

"Harvard Stories" (1 vol., G. P. Putnam Sons), by W. K. Post, is a pleasant collection of tales and sketches of American University life. In a modest preface the author disclaims the expectation that these annals of his college days and college friends will interest any one "who is not interested in the scene where they are laid." Life in one "Alma Mater" has much in it that resembles life in another, and these sketches contains such life-like portraits of various types of undergraduates, and spirited descriptions of college sports, that they must appeal to memories of University life in England. It is a very readable volume.

"THE BARN STORMERS."

Mrs. C. N. Williamson, in "The Barn Stormers" (1 vol., Hutchinson), gives us vivid glimpses into the life of a fifth-rate company of strolling players touring through, obscure towns in the States. The heroine, Monica Nairn, a beautiful English girl, owing to circumstances and to a tragic incident in her family history, goes to America. The quest upon which she has come proving fruitless, and her fortunes being at a low ebb, her thoughts turn to the stage as a means of earning a livelihood. In England she had won laurels as an amateur actress. Answering an advertisement for a "juvenile lead," she encloses a photograph of herself, and carefully and conscientiously made out a catalogue of her features and colouring. The portrait finds favour in the eyes of the manager, and secures for her an engagement as member of "The Scott Ambler Comedy Company." The journey of the girl down to the wild town in which she is to join the wandering mummers is performed in the luxurious private car of a millionaire. Monica, in the hurry of the train's departure, had entered the compartment. In her simplicity she has no idea that her ticket does not entitle her to travelling in this princely fashion, and the owner of the car does not enlighten her as to the blunder she has made. This incident colours the fate of the lovely and loveable Monica. When the future actress reaches her destination, she has a shock on discovering into what sordid surroundings she has plunged her life. The ways and personalities of these strolling players are presented with much minuteness and vivacity of detail. An air of reality informs the narrative. Every member of the troupe is vulgar, and not a few are vile. Delia, the pianist, who assailed by a terrible temptation is saved from double ruin by Monica, and Nick her lover stand out in pleasant relief to their surroundings. The pretty English girl becomes the good angel of the company, but fate will have it that she rouses the passions of an evil and repulsive stage manager, and that she also becomes the object of desire to a wealthy patron. The sinister link that unites Monica's past to that of this satyr introduces a painful element into the story. The frank unconventionality with which Mrs. Williamson reveals the crude and abject conditions which sometimes underlie the brilliant and fantastic surface of the lives of these wandering mummers lends the strength of realism to a romantic tale.—*Daily News.*

THE NEW CURRENCY COMMISSION.

Mr. J. M. Maclean writes to the Times:—

SIR.—I should like, with your permission, to draw attention to a remarkable despatch on the Indian currency question which has been published as a Parliamentary return on the motion of Sir H. Fowler, who, I am glad to know, will be the chairman of the new Currency Commission. The despatch was addressed in the year 1803 by the court of directors of the East India Company to their Government of Bengal and Madras, and its gist is comprised in the following sentences:—

"There is a radical defect in the principle itself of giving a fixed value to metals (in coin) that are in their nature subject to continual change, because, the metals being articles of commerce, their value will fluctuate with the demand. . . . It is from a consideration of these circumstances we have been induced to conclude that our gold coin should not be forced into circulation at a fixed value in regard to the silver coin, but left to find its own level according to the usefulness it may possess as a coin, being issued according to the market value of the metals."

A more concise statement of the objections to a double standard could not be desired; it puts the whole case in a nutshell. The commercial rulers of India at the beginning of the century were wiser than their Imperial successors of the present day, who spend so much of their time in vain efforts to make water flow uphill.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—April 15.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr T R Wyer, B C S
Mr H Holmwood, B C S
Mr F F Handley, B C S
Mr W F Kirton, B C S
Mr A B Bruce, B C S
Mr W R Bright, B C S
Mr A E Harward, B C S
Mr J H Munro, M C S
Mr C F O'Dowda, B
Mr W R Williams, B
Mr E W Payne, B
Mr G T Lane, B
Mr A C Crampton, B
Mr H Bradbury, B
Mr C G Budge, B
Mr A W C Staubrough, M
Mr C H T Norfor, M
Mr S G Sale, Calcutta High Court.
Lt.-Col W G Yate
Lt.-Col W J B Bird
Lt.-Col C E Shepherd
Capt E F Twigg
Capt S B Grimston
Capt H Benham Carter
Capt R C Broome
Capt D G L Shaw
Lieut W E White
Lieut J R Gaussen
Lieut O H Lawson
Lieut W C W Hawkes
Lieut D O Morria
Surg-Major A W D Leahy
Surg-Major J M Cadell.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Lieut W A Fraser, 3 mos
Lieut C E Bateman-Champain, 1 mo
Condr M J Flannery, 6 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Lieut G M Morris.
Lieut H K Dalyell.

IN their seventh annual report, for the year ended March 31, 1898, the council of the United Empire Trade League records with satisfaction the extension of its labours in many directions, and the advent to its standard of fresh branches of the league. The object in establishing the United Empire Trade League in 1891 was the "development of trade between all parts of the British Empire upon mutually advantageous terms and upon a preferential basis." To this end the denunciation of the German and Belgian commercial treaties was pressed upon the consideration of the Prime Minister by a deputation from the league on June 19, 1891. In conformity with advice then given by lord Salisbury mass meetings were held on the part of the league at numerous places in the United Kingdom and Canada, Australia, and the West Indies. By these and other means public opinion was "framed or formed," as required by lord Salisbury. The council refers with satisfaction to the drawing nearer of the bonds uniting Great Britain and her Colonies at the Diamond Jubilee, and to the denunciation of the German and Belgian treaties which will expire on July 31 next.

THOUGH fortunately unattended by any very serious results writes a contemporary the collision which occurred on the G. I. P. Railway on Thursday calls attention once again to the very inefficient manner in which railway carriages, and especially goods carriages are secured (or left unsecured) while lying temporarily at rest during the progress of shunting operations. In this particular case a strong breeze set in motion a pilot truck which had been shunted on to the main line and carried it along until it collided with a passenger train. Not a few railway accidents come about in this fashion, and it seems high time some means were devised of securely locking shunted carriages. The difficulty in the case, if we are rightly informed, no longer lies with the engineering but with the financial department of our railways.

COLONEL DEANE, vacates the post of Director of the Army Remount Department on May 12th, on which date Major Goad will take over the appointment.

THE BATTLE OF ATBARA.

ROUT OF THE DERVISHES: MAHMUD CAPTURED.

AT 7.45 a.m. on Good Friday the Sirdar attacked the Dervishes entrenched at Naikheila, and by 9.15 a.m. had completely routed them, killing over 3000 and taking 4000 prisoners, including Mahmud. Mahmud was the General in whom the Khalifa and his followers placed the most implicit confidence, and his downfall has undoubtedly dealt the severest blow Mahdism has received since the defeat of Wad el Nejumi at Toski. The British Brigade lost twenty-one killed and ninety wounded among whom were sixteen Camerons killed and thirty-five wounded. The Egyptians lost fifty-one killed and 319 wounded. The main fighting was undertaken by General Gatacre's British and General Macdonald and General Maxwell's Sudanese Brigades. Among the prisoners, who have been taken on to Berber, are about thirty women and children. The Sirdar's force numbered 13,000 men, with twenty-four guns and twelve Maxims. The enemy left Shendy with 19,000 men, but Mahmud has stated his forces at 16,000, with ten guns. The enemy at first were practically concealed underground in a strong zareba running round their whole position. A telegram from the Sirdar to the effect that the railway will be completed to Genenitti, twenty-five miles from Berber, by April 21, shows that the two railway battalions of the Egyptian army have been working hard while their comrades have been marching and fighting. The progress of the grading and the laying of the rails has averaged about a mile and a half a day from the beginning, with the exception of one week in January, when stores were being accumulated.

The British battalions engaged in the battle of Atbara were the 1st Lincolnshire Regt. (or the old 10th), commanded by Colonel J. E. Verner; the 1st Royal Warwickshire (or 6th Regt.), under the command of Colonel F. Longbourne; 1st Seaforth Highlanders (72nd Reg.), and 1st Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders (79th), Colonels R. H. Murray, C. B., and G. L. C. Money, A.-D.-C. The 1st Royal Warwickshire Regt. went out to Malta in 1895, and was afterwards moved to Egypt, as was the 1st Lincolnshire Regt., which was sent to the Mediterranean station that year. The Rosshire Buffs or Seaforth Highlanders left England about a year since, while the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders have been away about six years. All of these battalions, as soon as quiet is restored in the Sudan, are to be moved to India.

The native infantry consisted of twelve or thirteen battalions, six being Sudanese and the rest Egyptian. There were a battery of horse artillery, three field batteries, seven squadrons of Egyptian cavalry, and about 800 of the Egyptian Camel Corps.

It would seem as though the way to Khartum is now practically clear, Shendy is in the Sirdar's hands, and from that point to Khartum is about 110 miles, with only one cataract that of Shabluka. Gordon's statue in Trafalgar-square on Monday received an addition to the inscription it bears, in consequence of the victory of Atbara. Some admirer of the hero of Khartoum had chalked in large letters on the pedestal the word "Avenged." The writing could be seen for a considerable distance, and was gazed at by thousands of people returning from their Easter holiday.

The Rome correspondent of the "Temps" states that the Propaganda has received information representing the situation of the Mahdists as so desperate that the continuation of the Sudan campaign may be unnecessary.

To lengthy and graphic telegraphic despatches appearing in the "Daily Telegraph," the "Daily News," and the "Times" we are indebted for the material out of which has been pieced together the following succinct outline of the battle:—

At 6 p.m. on Thursday, April 7, the Anglo-Egyptian forces left their camp at Umtabia; but fires were kept burning to deceive the enemy. The troops marched in the lightest possible manner, being accompanied only by a few camels carrying water. The British section had 130 rounds of cartridges per man, the Egyptian 122. The Army halted at 9 p.m. in order to allow the animals to be watered and the men to eat their suppers and rest for a few hours. Troops kept a strict silence, the men lying down to sleep upon the pebbly desert sand. Despite the bright moonlight the squares were barely distinguishable at a distance of 500 yards. The Sirdar issued an order saying he was sure every man of the force would do his duty, but "he hoped they would remember Gordon." Shortly after 1 a.m. the march was resumed in square formation, and by dawn the force was within one mile of the Dervish position at Naikheila. A halt was made, and the troops reformed in combined attack order. Twenty-four guns, under Colonel Long were on the right flank and twelve Maxims were divided among the right and left flanks and the centre. The whole Anglo-Egyptian Army advanced in a majestic line till within 600 yards, when they halted, and the artillery began, at 6.15 a.m., to bombard the Dervish position.

The enemy's position appeared a line of bushy dom palms—a grey streak in front with flags of yellow, white, pale brown, and blue indicating the zareba; undulating gravel, tufted with coarse grass stretched out in the foreground. The defences behind the zareba were hidden by bush and hut. The Dervish horse watched the British-Egyptian force outside the works, while the Dervish foot soldiery stood grouped upon the parapet in hundreds. Mahmud mounted his horse, rode round his camp, saw that all his troops were in the places he had assigned to them, and exhorted the leaders of the men to fight to the death for their faith. His horsemen went out to fall upon the Anglo-Egyptian flanks, and then he retired, awaiting events in a bomb-proof pit. The palisaded trench behind the zareba was protected at many points by brass rifled cannon. Behind the first line of entrenchments were numberless covering trenches, rifle pits, &c., and also holes, in which were shelterd thousands of donkeys, together with many camels and horses, Mahmud had a number of mines sunk in front of the stockaded trenches. These were formed of jars filled with gunpowder and large stones.

Lieutenant Beatty, R.N., opened fire with a 24-pounder rockettube to the left of the Camerons, and from a battery of 12-pounders a shower of common and shrapnel shot was hurled into the zareba. Colonel Long's fire was regular and accurate. One rocket fell into Mahmud's central fort, and several fires were started. The enemy maintained silence for an hour under a terrific pounding, which (as was seen afterwards) dismantled four guns, and killed probably over a thousand camels, horses, and donkeys and several hundreds of Dervishes, although all this slaughter was screened by pits and trenches at the time it took place. Throughout the Egyptian gunners behaved splendidly, later on advancing their guns step by step until within forty yards of the stockade. Up to the moment of the assault their case shot made great gaps in the zareba, so that the ladders carried by the stormers were not needed by our men. About seven o'clock a few rounds from the enemy's Remingtons pattered about, but General Gatacre's Maxims went forward to the left of the Camerons, and soon quieted the sharpshooters. The Dervish horse also got near the opposing cavalry, whereon the Maxims again rattled out, sending the enemy flying. With other such incidents, the bombardment proceeded until 7.40, when the Sirdar gave his direction to the brigadiers and all was arranged for the assault. The artillery was supplied with guns of the latest pattern and fuses, and the artillery altogether fired 1,400 shells, mostly shrapnel, and the Maxims fired 5400 rounds. Thirteen rockets were fired

The order to advance was sounded at 7.45, the troops entered the zareba at 8, the Dervishes began firing heavily at 8.30, and the battle of Atbara was a thing of the past by 9.15. The main attack was made by General Gatacre's British and Brigadier-General Macdonald's and Brigadier-General Maxwell's Sudanese Brigades; General Gatacre's Brigade was on the left, Brigadier-General Lewis's Brigade supporting. The Cameron Highlanders were extended in line, behind them came the Lincolnshire Regiment on the right, the Seaforth Highlanders in the centre, and the Warwickshire Reg. on the left, all in open columns, company distance. General Macdonald's Brigade was on the right centre in similar formation, the 9th Battalion being in line in front.

The first order was to clear the front of the enemy's position, primarily by tearing down the defences of piled bushes. The commanding officers of the various regiments each made stirring speeches to their men. Colonel Murray, addressing the Seaforth Highlanders, said, "The news of victory must be in London to-night." General Gatacre said there was to be no question about this—they were to go right through the zareba and drive the Dervishes into the water. When the bugles sounded the advance, the pipers of the Cameron Highlanders at once struck up "The March of the Cameron Men"; while, when their turn came the English regiments went in to a bugle march. General Maxwell's and General Macdonald's troops appear to have been within forty yards of Mahmud's zareba when the Camerons were a hundred yards off; but when the Camerons saw this they quickened their pace, and rushing down the slope amidst a fire which, though too high, was yet terrible, attacked and tore down the zareba in line. With Major Jackson and the 11th Sudanese, who did the same on their right, the Camerons were exposed to probably the hottest fire of all. Major Jackson's list of casualties was 108, the longest of any battalion in the field.

Major-General Hunter and Brigadier-Generals Maxwell and Macdonald were the only mounted officers in the whole force during this attack. All the others had dismounted, including General Gatacre, who was the first man to touch the zareba, and narrowly escaped death. General Gatacre seized a thorn bush with his hands and tried to drag it away, helped by Private Cross, of the Camerons. Captain Ronald Brooke, A.-D.-C., and other officers also hauled at the bushes. A Dervish rushed at General Gatacre, but the General stuck to pulling up the bush, contenting himself with shouting to Cross, "Give it to him, my man," whereupon Cross baynoted the enemy. The air was lashed with a perpetual swish of bullets and many men fell, and there were shouts for the doctors; yet the Highlanders where as cool as on parade, their volleys being beautifully timed. They advanced in line, dead level, the men dressing and aiming steadily without speaking.

Probably the nastiest places were two long stockaded trenches in the zareba on the left of the attack, where, as it chanced, the Camerons had torn wide openings. The blacks here stubbornly refused to leave their rifle-pits, and remained firing till they were shot point-blank and bayoneted where they sat. It was here that Captains Urquhart and Findlay were both killed. Captain Findlay's last words were: "Never mind me, lads; get on." The Captain had pressed forward well in front of his company, when he was shot through the body, but never a Dervish in the rifle trench which contained the black who fired the fatal bullet escaped alive.

Major Napier, of the Camerons, was wounded in the rush down the hill to the zareba, where several men also fell. Five yards beyond the stockaded cover-trench were from three to five rows of trenches and innumerable rifle-pits, and on the British front the enclosed field-works covered one gun, by which Colonel Murray was wounded early in the fray.

Only about a minute elapsed from the time the combined forces reached the crest of the ridge overlooking the zareba till the Camerons and Sudanese had torn down the zareba and made way for the following regiments, which were advancing in column. Major General Hunter himself, cheering, helmet in hand, led his men on to the zareba. The Dervish riflemen stationed in the rearward trenches rose and fled towards the bush and river, but hundreds of them were shot down. The Lincolns and Seaforths ran in cheering vociferously, and took ground to the right and left, forcing the enemy backwards vigorously. Scores of the enemy were killed in each of the little forts, and nearly as many in the larger huts. Women and children found hiding in the rifle pits were spared. There was a better fight for Mahmud's central keep. General Gatacre's Brigade turned that position, and thereby materially helped to end the struggle, for at Mahmud's keep the Sudanese troops lost heavily, half a company being hors de combat.

While the Camerons, Seaforths, and Lincolns were fighting within the zareba, the Warwicks stood in support of the extreme left, with orders not to enter the zareba until the left was fully secure. This was in view of a probable charge of the Dervish cavalry. These, however, took no part in the action, but moved sullenly off.

By 8.40 a. m. the British and Khedivial foces had gained the edge of the steep bank to the rear of the Atbara. Many of the foe were shot during their flight across the sandy bed of the river. The Egyptian and English troops met on the river bank later on, and lustily cheered, greeting each other exultantly. Over a score of the enemy were found chained together by the legs in the trenches and others chainged both by arms and legs. Three were also held by forked sticks fixed round their necks, the Baggara Arabs using such means to make them fight and prevent their escape.

When the zareba had been carried the Dervish horse bolted southward, and was pursued only, however, for about two miles, owing to the thick bush.

Riding over the scene of the fight, the Sirdar, who was under fire during the whole of the engagement was loudly cheered. In recognition of the gallantry of the native troops, he promoted on the field to subaltern rank the Sergeant-Major of every native battalion that crossed the zareba. To Colonel Money, of the Camerons, who led the storming party, the Sirdar said their attack on the zareba was one of the finest feats performed for years.

All Mahmud's chiefs seem to have been killed except Osman Digna, who has once more escaped. The dead bodies of the following Emirs have been indentified:—Ali el Senousi, Issa Zakiria, Wad Dalil, Mahomed Zaki, former Emir of Berber, Sellah Abu Abdullah, Hamed Wad Bishara, former Emir of Dongola, Fadr Hassan, Bishara Redy, Emir of the West Sudan, El Atta, Wad Ussul, Emir of the Sagiwah.

Mahmud was found, hid in a pit, by the Ninth Sudanese. The meeting between the Sirdar and Mahmud was very dramatic. Mahmud was haughty and sullen. The Sirdar asked him why he came making war in the Atbara country, to which Mahmud replied, "I have to do what I am told: so have you." Mahmud is a sensuous-looking, muscular, black Baggara; thirty-five years of age. He was dressed in a richly-embroidered robe, and has a shaved head.

Among the war materials taken in the enemy's zareba were ten brass cannons and several elephant rifles, manufactured at Essen and bearing dates antecedent to the dawn of Mahdism. These fired explosive bullets, some of which inflicted terrible wounds.

Close to the zareba was found the body of a Sudanese cavalry man, who had been missing since General Hunter's reconnaissance. He had evidently been taken alive, as the hands, feet, and head had been cut off—a favourite Dervish practice.

There were many narrow escapes. The narrowest, perhaps, was that of a man who, noticing a brass box inside the zareba, pocketed it, thinking it would be useful as a matchbox. The next instant a bullet struck it and was turned aside. A Corporal of the Seaforths received seven bullets in his clothing, one switchbacking in and out the front of his tunic, while he was not touched. Piper M'Kenzie had six bullet marks, but is practically unwounded. Staff-Sergeant Mackay, of the Seaforths, in jumping the palisade, escaped unscathed, although he had a spear thrown at him, which passed through his kilt. A fine example of the resolution of the enemy is to be found in the fact that a boy of ten lying in the trench by the side of his dead father seized an elephant gun and fired at the first comer, but just missed. Staff-Sergeant Wyatt, who bore a big Union Jack in the centre of the Camerons' line, was short severely in the knee, within the zareba. One of General Gatacre's orderlies took the flag and carried it to the river. Captain Urquhart received one bullet through the helmet, and another through the body. Colonel Verner, of the Lincolns, got a nasty wound in the upper lip in the second trench. An Emir, who with a flag and spear, was standing up, inciting his Dervishes, was gallantly rushed by Private Chalmers, of the Camerons, who killed the Emir and captured the Dervish banner. Contrary to theory, the execution done by shrapnel in the entrenchments and pits was terrible. Piper Stewart, F Company, Cameron Highlanders, mounted a knoll, and stood playing the "March of the Cameron Men," until, pierced by seven bullets, he dropped dead.

AFTER THE VICTORY.

The army marched back at night, the blacks chanting songs of triumph and praise. Every corps was festooned with captured banners. The Sudanese celebrated their victory by singing, dancing, and drum beating. In the afternoon the three British officers and eighteen men who were killed were buried close by the spot where they fell, the principal part of the service being conducted by the Presbyterian, as the majority of the dead were of that Church. There was Church parade on Sunday morning, when a thanksgiving service for victory was held by all denominations. The British brigade was afterwards paraded and formed up in square when the Sirdar read the following telegram from the Queen:—"I greatly rejoice at brilliant victory. Desire to be fully informed as to state of wounded." At the Sirdar's call three cheers were given for Her Majesty. The Sirdar also read a telegram from the Khedive conveying congratulations on the brilliant victory achieved by the combined forces over a stubborn enemy, and on the capture of Mahmud. His Highness asked the Sirdar to convey his thanks to both British and Egyptian forces. Cheers were given for the Khedive. Congratulatory telegrams had also been received, Sir Herbert Kitchener announced, from Mr. Balfour on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, thanking the troops for their important victory; from the Prime Minister and Government of Egypt, from Lord Lansdowne, Secretary for War, from Lord Cromer, General Sir Francis Grenfell, the Egyptian Minister for War, and others "Every one in short, said the Sirdar, in conclusions is extremely proud of the conduct of the Army in the field." Hearty cheers were then given for the Sirdar.

FORMAL ENTRY INTO BERBER.

Reuter's correspondent at Berber telegraphed on April 13:—

The formal entry of the Sirdar into Berber this morning, at the head of General Macdonald's Brigade, was a fitting sequel to the victory of Friday. The main thoroughfare, which for three miles is lined with palm trees, was spanned with flags, and every house was decorated. People flocked into the town, lined the streets, and massed themselves on the house-tops. The route was kept by the troops of the garrison. The Horse Artillery fired a salute of twenty-one guns. The troops then began their march through Berber. Following the Sirdar and his Staff came the prisoner Mahmud, attended by a large contingent of fellow-captives. The meeting between Mahmud and Slatin Pasha was dramatic. Slatin reminded him of their meetings under very different circumstances, and Mahmud replied: "You wait until you get to Khartoum." In the central square the Sirdar took up his position on a canopied platform, and the whole Brigade marched past in review order, the bands playing meanwhile. The demonstration made a great impression on the native population, and at its close the Berber notables waited on the Sirdar to offer their congratulations.

The wounded British officers, who are all progressing favourably, have left Atbara by boat for Genenitti Neither the British nor the Egyptian medical departments (says a *Time's* telegram) have the apparatus for the Rontgen rays with them.

A detachment of the Medical Staff Corps, consisting of Staff Sergeant Williams, Sergeants Dale, Carroll, Miller, Shaw, Lance Sergeant Forman, Corporals Peacock, Gracie and Palmer, and six privates, left Aldershot on Tuesday, under sudden orders for Liverpool, to embark there on the streamship Dunbis for service in Egypt.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS.

Officer Killed.—Sec. Lieut. P. A. Gore.

Officers Wounded.—Col. R. H. Murray, slightly in elbow; Capt. A. C. D. Baillie, severely in leg; Capt. N. C. MacLachlan, slightly in shin; Lieut. N. A. Thomson, slightly in leg; Sec. Lieut. Vandeleur, severely, leg.

N.C.O.'s and Men Killed.—3910 Pte. Daper, 5003 Pte Levingham, 4803 Lance Corp D. Martin, 4491 Pte, J. McNeal, 4390 Pte. W. Bowman, 4072 Pte. J. Derlin.

Wounded.—3663 Aerbertson(?), 3571 Pte. Redmar, 4321, Pte. Douglas, 4233 Pte. Kermack, 4401 Pte. D. Miller, 4333 Pte. W. Gray, 3272 Pte. W. Brown, 3834 Corpl. Lawrie, 4042 Drummer Fairbairn, 4930 Pte. Lawrence 4090 Eldridge, 3751 Pte. Payne, 2455 Col.-Sergt. McIver, 3788 Corpl. Bunard, 3784 Pte. McKay, 3371 Pte. M'Rey, 3128 Pte. A. Gray, 5409 Pte. J. Mackie 5041 Corpl. H Ross, 4068 Pte. W. Sarahns, 4091 Pte. J. Colquhoun.

CAMERON HIGHLANDERS.

Officers Killed.—Capt. C. Findlay, Capt. B. C. Urquhart.

Officer Wounded.—Major, R. F. Napier, severely, in shoulder.

N.C.O's and Men Killed.—3149 Lance-Corp. Micklethwaite, 3239 Pte. J. Donaghan, 3410 Pte. J. Taylor, 2778 Pte. W. Bartlett, 3200 Piper F. Stewart, 2946 Pte. F. Chesworth, 3040 Pte. R. Wilkinson, 3435 Pte. W. Galloway, 3746 Lance-Corp T. Cullen, 3328 Pte. J. Fleming, 3929 Pte. W. Williamson, 3562 Pte. R. McKee, 2581 Pte. F. Markham.

Wounded.—3499 Corpl McLeod, 3781 Pte G Gibb, 3921 Pte H Harvey, 3773 Pte J McDonald, 2775 Pte F Simonds, 2791 Pte W Hitchen, 3623 Pte. A Bain, 3122 Pte. T Palmer, 2928 Pte. W Williamson, 2528 Pte. J. Ingram 3592 Pte. W. Gabriel, 2505 Pte. J. Pyper, 3308 Pte. G Kelly 2508 Pte. J. McKenzie, 2572 Pte. J. McLean, 3179 Pte. R. Rushton, 1568 Pte. J. Phin, 2501 Sergt Cook Muir, 2844 Lance Corp Wragg, 3098 Pte. J. Cox, 2785 Pte, J. Byler 3727 Pte. A. Coneley, 2579 Pte Christie 5259 Pte W. Drewell, 2595 Pte. J. McChristison 2334 Pte J. Gilbert, 3529 Pte. D. Cunningham, 2328 Pte. E. Smedley, 2821 Pte. W. Brindle, 3152 Pte. G. Richards, 2770 Pte. G. Smith, 3197 Pte. E. Tooley, 3629 Pte. W. Bain, 2990 Pte. J. Hawkins, 2530 Pte. J. Bishop, 2592 Pte. D. Brown, 2712 Pte. S. Sage, 3044 Pte. W. Smith, 3384 Lance Corp. H. Barrowly, 3701 Pte. A. Watt, 3532 Pte. W. Robson, 2131 Sergt. J. Ross, 2470 Pte. J. Gaild, 2979 Pte. A. Belcher, 2853 Pte. T. Long.

LINCOLN REGIMENT.

Officers Wounded.—Col. Verner, slightly, in face; Lieut. H. E. R. Boxer, slightly, in ankle; Lieut. C. J. Rennie.

N. C. O. and Man Killed.—3133 Sergt. J. Malone, 3661 Pte. F. Taylor.

N. C. O.'s and Men Wounded.—3093 Corpl. G. Lincoln, 3901 Pte. H. Garton, 3339 Pte. G. Dab, 3700 Massam, Pte. T. Allen, 3739 Pte. F. Scott, 3418 Pte. T. Shinen, 4125 Pte. W. Bulham, 1953 Corpl. F. W. Carter, 4051 Pte. R. Spencher, 3725 Pte. T. Mather, 3246 Pte. H. Shrubsell.

WARWICK REGIMENT.

Officer Wounded.—Lieut. M. Greer, slightly.

Men Killed.—3142 Pte. T. Hale, 4088 Pte. M. Lee.

Wounded.—3340 Sergt. Gage, 3746 Pte. Gallagher, 3075 Pte. Warley, 3119 Pte. P. James, 3188 Pte. James, 3467 Pte. Martin, 3404 Pte. Powers, 3525 Pte. Southall, 3435 Pte. Preece, 3574 Pte. B. Pirbeck, 3381 Corpl. Belcher, Sergt. Malone.

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

N. C. O. Wounded.—205 Sergt. G. R. Wyeth, dangerous.

BRITISH OFFICERS OF EGYPTIAN ARMY WOUNDED.

Capt. Walsh, gun-shot wound left ankle, severely; Lieut. Harley, Indian Staff Corps, gunshot wound left leg, severe; Major Sackleton, gunshot wound flesh side, slight; Major Walter, gunshot wound arm, slight.

Two British non-commissioned officers attached to Egyptian Army wounded on April 8, No. 3594 Sergt. A. F. T. Handley, gunshot wound left foot, serious; 9539 Sergt. G. Hilton, gunshot wound right arm, serious.

GERMAN AND FRENCH COMMENTS.

The British Foreign Office has issued the following intimation:—"On receiving the news of the capture of the Dervish camp, on the Atbara, the German Emperor at once telegraphed to the British Ambassador, at Berlin, expressing his pleasure, and requesting that his congratulations might be offered to Lord Salisbury and the Sirdar." The "Daily News" Berlin correspondent telegraphed on Tuesday night.—I learn that in addition to the telegrams already mentioned, the German Emperor also sent a message to the Queen at Cimiez, congratulating Her Majesty on the brilliant victory won by her troops and those of the Khedive. Her Majesty at once sent a telegram in reply. This was in the most cordial terms. The semi-official "Norddeutsche Zeitung" to-day gives the most conspicuous place in its issue to the statement that the Emperor has sent a congratulatory message to Sir Frank Lascelles on the victory in the Sudan, and that this act of courtesy is highly appreciated in the British Press. The "Lokal Anzeiger," which has the largest circulation of all papers printed in German, publishes to-day a portrait of Sir H. H. Kitchener, and says that his brilliant victory gives him a claim to be reckoned among the most prominent of modern generals. General Kitchener and Lord Cromer have expressed by telegraph their thanks to the Emperor for his congratulations. It appears that the Emperor had previously informed the British Embassy here that he had learned from Cairo that a decisive battle was impending, and begged that as soon as it was possible news of its issue might be given him. This message was sent between two and three in the afternoon. At 8-30 the Embassy was in a position to send the Emperor the required information. The Kaiser's answer and congratulatory telegram arrived at the Embassy after midnight.

According to the "Standard's" Berlin correspondent a German officer of high rank will probably proceed to Sir H. Kitchener's headquarters soon, at the Emperor's wish, to observe the campaign in a private capacity.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* calls attention to the fairness and dignity with which the more respectable Paris journals have spoken of the Anglo-Egyptian victory over the Dervishes on the Atbara. The "Temps" of April 11 contained a remarkable leading article in which, after observing that the victory had come at a very opportune moment to console "the sufficiently piteous spectacle offered by English diplomacy in the Far East," and also for the "not very encouraging march of the expedition against the Afridis," it continued thus:—No doubt this latter campaign has closed in the midst of a concert of universal congratulations. Sir William Lockhart, the new Commander-in-Chief in India, has been carried to the station at Peshawar on the shoulders of enthusiastic Afridis. He has, in his official despatches cited more names of officers for service before the enemy than Wellington did in six or seven years of a struggle of giants like that of the Peninsular war. All this does not prevent people from well knowing what to think of that campaign, ill planned, and ill carried out, in which the soldier had to make up by main force and courage for the blunders of his chief. On the Atbara, on the contrary, everything was done by a masterly hand. Sir Herbert Kitchener carefully prepared his grand blow. He dealt the blow vigorously at the right moment, destroyed the last entrenchments of the Dervishes before Omdurman. He dealt an irreparable blow at their prestige. All this he did with a minimum of sacrifices. It is a handsome feat of arms, which greatly honours the General who prepared it, and the troops who accomplished it, English and Egyptians emulated each other in their dash and valour. Thus, the last halt on the road to Khartum has been reached. In a short time, and as soon as the Nile permits free navigation, the Khalifa will see the avengers of Gordon under the walls of his capital. It is, indeed, of that hero that the Anglo-Egyptian soldiers are thinking. The Sirdar had adjured them in his general order before the battle to think of him. Thus Nemesis is slowly advancing on the successors of the Mahdi. It is thirteen year since the death of Gordon. That death is finally about to be punished in the very place which witnessed the tragedy. While making all the reservations dictated by politics on the ulterior fate of the Sudan, it is agreeable to us to declare that not only do we understand the delight of England at the thought of a revenge so long awaited, so remarkably prepared, and so opportunely obtained, but that we share in it in all sincerity with the whole of the civilized world.

GENERAL J. A. FULLER'S WEDDING.

ANGLO-INDIAN Society was considerably interested in a wedding that took place on April 13 at St. Mary's Abbott Church, Kensington. The contracting parties were General John Augustus Fuller, C. I. E., R. E., of 42, Courtfield gardens, and formerly of the Bombay Public Works Department, and Miss Amable Lucy Wodehouse, only daughter of the late Colonel Charles Wodehouse, C. I. E. of the Bombay Staff Corps, and Political Resident at Kolhapur (Bombay). The rector of Kensington, Canon Pennefather, conducted the service, and the assistant clergy-man was the Rev. W. Lea, cousin of the bride. Mr. Ernest C. Wodehouse, a brother, gave away the bride, and Mr. Philip Chatwin, nephew of the bridegroom, was groomsman. There were five bridesmaids—Miss Gertrude Isaac, Miss Laura Wodehouse (cousins of the bride), and Miss Brenda Chatwin, Miss Dorothy Cox (nieces of the bridegroom), and Miss Ethel Campbell. The bride was married in a dress of moire velour trimmed with old Brussels lace and orange blossoms, Her tulle veil covered a wreath of orange flowers, and she carried a shower bouquet of white flowers. The bridesmaids dresses were of white ondine silk, trimmed with chiffon, and chip hats ornamented with red geraniums.

Colonel Berkeley Wodehouse cousin of the bride afterwards held a reception at 12, Stanhope-gardens. Amongst the invited guests were Lady Elliott Drake, Lady Constance Wodehouse, Lord and Lady Seaton, Sir Owen and Lady Scourfield, General and Mrs. Stewart Fellows, General, Mrs, and the Misses Cox, Colonel and Mrs. A P. Wodehouse, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Warner, and others. General and Mrs. Fuller subsequently left for Buntridge wells.

THERE will be no modification this year in the manner in which the Chitral Reliefs will be carried out. The marches of the regiments, sappers and gunners will, as usual, be so timed as to ensure that most of the troops are in evidence between Chakdarra and the Lowarai Pass simltaneously, Dir being the rendezvous from each side. Care will be taken that Drosh is not left with a weak garrison, and the movements in each direction will be made as rapidly as possible. The Brigade at Khar will stand ready equipped to move at a few hours notice, transport and supplies being provided beforehand: in fact the Brigade will be on the footing of a flying column. The latest news goes to show that the country beyond the Swat River is quite peaceful but it is well to be prepared for all possible emergencies.

THE POWERS AND CHINA.

THE WEEK'S NEWS FROM PEKIN AND SHANGHAI.

The *Times'* Pekin correspondent telegraphed on April 8:—"China has voluntarily declared Wu-sung a treaty port. She has given England formal notice of her desire for a revision of the tariff in accordance with Article 27 of the Treaty of Tientsin. The recent voluntary opening of ports is intended to induce England to assent to this proposal." Telegraphing on the same date, Reuter's Pekin correspondent said:—"The effect of the vigorous action of Great Britain in regard to Wei-hai-wei is already apparent here. The Chinese now thoroughly comprehend Britain's disinterested policy, and her prestige stands as high as ever, the action of Her Majesty's Government being regarded as a step which has saved the Celestial Empire from dismemberment." The same correspondent in a later telegram says:—"There are numerous indications of a growing distrust of Russia on the part of the Chinese."

It was officially announced in Paris on April 13 that the Chinese Government had given its complete assent to the demands of France, the principal concessions obtained being the following: (1) The concession by lease of a bay on the southern coast of China. (2) The concession of a railway connecting Tong-king with Yun-nan-fu by the Red River. (3) An agreement by China not to alienate the territories of the Chinese provinces bordering on Tong-king. (4) An engagement not to cede the island of Hai-nan to any other Power. And, lastly, an arrangement, as already stated, in regard to the Chinese postal service.

The Pekin correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs:—"China has conceded the exclusive privilege to France in Kwang-tung, Kwang-si, or Yunnan. China, having granted to the French the right of railway connection to Yun-nan-fu, has also conceded to Great Britain a similar right to continue the Burmese railway to Yun-nan-fu after reaching the frontier." Other Pekin telegrams report that the Russians at Kin-chau have attempted to obtain possession of that town by representing to the Chinese officials that it had been conceded to Russia. Russia's [illegible] Pekin asserts that the recent local disturbance at Kin-Chau, near Ta-lien-wan, necessitates the inclusion of Kin-Chau city within the area leased.

Reuter telegraphed from Shanghai on April 12 a statement in the local *Daily News* to the effect that the existence of a [illegible] conspiracy in the Imperial Palace at Pekin has been discovered, and that the lives of some of the highest personages in the Empire were believed to have been in danger.

GORDON AND BRITISH PRESTIGE IN CHINA.

The "Times" of April 13 printed the following letter:—

Sir,—In your admirable article to-day on the late frontier troubles I read: "The fighting races of the East respect the men who can beat them, and they bear no malice when the process has been completed." These words, in their immediate and direct application, go straight home to all of us who have had much to do with Asiatics. Yet there is another and more extended sense in which they are equally true and quite as valuable for the country's guidance. [illegible] (if I may use the expression), steadfastness of purpose, the quiet display of what appears an irresistible force—such things produce the same effect upon Eastern races as successful war. Therein lies, sir, I humbly conceive, an element of vast strength for Russia under the actual political conditions of Northern China. The Conqueror of the Khanates, the Protector of the Dragon Throne, the "Smother" of other Western "Barbarians"—I do but quote familiar forms of Tartar speech referring to the White Tsar—will [illegible] no difficulty in raising local legions wherewith to hold the splendid territories his diplomatists have won. The Port Arthur hinterland can, in regular sequence of events, become as independent as other trans-Caucasian province in the matter of supplies of troops. But now, that we ourselves are to face a watch-tower hard by, it seems useful to here recall a curious fact of modern Chinese history. Whatever general loss of prestige we have suffered, we remain in the eyes of the people the "ever victorious" countrymen of their national—albeit alien—hero Gordon. His dead name is, happily, still one to conjure with; and in the tall, hardy peasants of Shantung we have the material for any native garrison it may be expedient to enlist.—Your obedient servant, Alexander Man, Colonel. April 7.

AN UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN ENGLAND AND GERMANY?

The London correspondent of the "Manchester Courier" writes:—"I hear that a number of cipher messages have during the past two days been exchanged between Berlin and the Foreign Office, and I understand that these have reference to impending German action in the Far East. Taken in connection with the congratulatory telegram sent by the German Emperor on hearing of our victory at Atbara, these communications seem to point to the existence of an understanding between Lord Salisbury and Germany, which may lead to important developments in the Far East. It is an open secret that the Kaiser does not view the recent action of Russia in Manchuria with satisfaction."

THE TSAR TO THE SON OF HEAVEN.

The St. Petersburg "Official Messenger" of April 10, published the following telegram despatched on March 15 (27) by Count Muravieff to the Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Pekin:—"By Imperial command you are charged to convey the following greeting to the Emperor of China: 'I was with sincere pleasure that we learned from our plenipotentiary of the wise decisions of your Majesty ordering the Ministers of the Tsung-li-Yamen to sign an agreement for the cession to Russia for her use of Ports Arthur and Ta-lien-wan with the territory and waters appertaining thereto, and also for a concession for a branch railway to connect Port Arthur with the Siberian main line. To this agreement we attach great historical significance, for it will doubtless serve to strengthen still more the ties of friendship which have ever existed between our powerful neighbouring Empires, and which so clearly correspond with the interests of the two States. With our whole heart we greet your Majesty, and wish you a prosperous reign.'"

On March 24 (April 5) the Russian Chargé d'Affaires sent the following telegram to Count Muravieff:—"The solemn audience was held to-day. I was permitted as a mark of distinction not accorded in any previous audience, to ascend the steps of the throne in order to present to his Majesty with my own hand the telegram from the Emperor of Russia. Receiving the telegram from my hands, the Emperor rose from his seat on the throne and after reading the message aloud, made the following speech in reply: 'I am extraordinarily gratified at this very friendly telegram from His Majesty. The cordial friendship which has existed for over 200 years between our two States and which has lately once more been affirmed by a treaty of alliance will now be still further strengthened. The sincere friendship and the community of interests between the two States will conduce to the prosperity of both nations. I request you Monsieur le Plenipotentiaire, to communicate these words by telegraph to His Imperial Majesty, together with my hearty greetings.'"

OPINION IN ST. PETERSBURG.

A general outburst of rage was exhibited on April 8 in the half-dozen journals of St. Petersburg which are the chief political organs of the Russian Press while the "Novoe Vremya" renewed its attack on the Anglo-Russian agreement of 1895 relating to the Afghan frontier.

Commenting on April 9 on Great Britain's impending occupation of Wei-hai-wei, the "Novosti," after alluding to the occupation of Port Arthur by Russia said:—"The future will teach us whether the vicinity of the two Powers is opportune. We hope, however, that both Great Britain and Russia, will know how to maintain friendly relations, and by their united efforts promote the work of civilisation in the East." The "Novoe Vremya" on April 9 denied that the article in its previous day's issue aimed at disturbing the good relations existing between England and Russia. "Peace," says the journal, "is desirable for Russia, and it was in the interests of peace that we recommended a revision of Russia's relations on the Afghan frontier."

The *Times'* St Petersburg correspondent telegraphed on April 10:—"The Russian Press has now ceased its furious onslaught on England and its threats of taking [illegible] revenge for the British occupation of Wei-hai-wei. This it has done, though not with very good grace at first, in response to an intimation that the attitude of the Russian Government in no wise justified such a tone. As [illegible] in to-day's *Journal de St. Petersbourg* continues the absence of any foundation for these [illegible] outpourings [illegible] pointing out that England's occupation of Wei-hai-wei gives no cause for [illegible] to Russia and by calling attention to the pacific language of British statesmen. It is noted that in the Tsar's message to the Emperor of China there is no mention of thanks for the cession of Port Arthur as at first reported in the telegram to the newspapers from Pekin, while some surprise is evoked by the Emperor of China's reference to a treaty of alliance with Russia."

In an article on the situation in the Far East the "Novoe Vremya" of April 11, said:—"All the Powers interested in Eastern Asia have striven to obtain a favourable position there. Great Britain desires the [illegible] allotment of spheres of influence, [illegible] not content with Wei-hai-wei, demands compensation for the concessions granted by China to France which on the principle of balance of power she will probably obtain. A competition is now beginning in Eastern Asia between the four Great Powers, which, though peaceful, does not exclude the possibility of serious misunderstandings. Russia has undoubtedly certain advantages. Her interests in Eastern Asia do not collide with those of France and Germany. There is nothing to hinder her from continuing the work she has begun in Eastern Asia. When Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan are connected by railway with the Trans-Siberian line few will deny the predominance of Russia in North China."

Commenting upon the appointments of General Dukhovskoi and General Grodekoff as Governor-General of Turkestan and the Amur territory respectively the "Novoe Vremya" attributes them to the importance of the [illegible] situation in the Far East and Central Asia. The journal says:—"General Duchovskoi will be entrusted not only with the administrative union of the Transcaspian territory, Turkestan, and Semirechensk, but also with the mission of preserving peace in the Far East by means of a steady and firm policy on the Afghan frontier. General Grodekoff is thoroughly acquainted with the Russian possessions in the Far East and is a capable General of the Skobeleff school."

MANCHURIA AND THE SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

The *Daily Telegraph's* St. Petersburg correspondent wrote on April 8:—"Letters received here from Manchuria announce that the influence of Russia in that quarter is increasing steadily. The population have received very amicably 1,000 Cossacks, who volunteered for service there. The Russians are paying the Manchurians on a very generous scale for their work, and hence the surveys of the railway and also its construction are progressing well without difficulty, and without the co-operation of the Chinese officials, who are ignored both by the Russians and by the Manchurians. There is little doubt that this great province may now be regarded as separated from China and united to Russia. The success of this wise policy in this half-savage country can be explained by the just and conciliatory methods employed—methods which Russia applied towards Bokhara, Khiva, and the oasis of Akal-Takin. With the arrival of the Russians, the Manchurians have 'seen the light,' as they say themselves, and they recognise that the Tsar's law guarantees the rights and property of rich and poor alike. Up to the present they have lived under the despotism of the Chinese mandarins, who despoil the people of everything. Now the Manchurian who is injured by the Chinese officials seeks redress and finds it at the hands of the Russian authorities. Thanks to these favourable conditions, the construction of the Manchurian railway will be finished before the time originally fixed, and simultaneously with the Port Arthur line, which is to be commenced shortly. It is not possible, however, to say the same of the Siberian railway, from Tomsk to the junction with the Manchurian system, for the enterprise is meeting many obstacles. In the country which it is to traverse tunnels of so great a length as three versts (two miles) and several large bridges across rivers and ravines will be necessary, and the part of the line which runs across the mountains must be strengthened by masonry. According to the opinions of experts this part of the line cannot be finished by the time fixed, and will be delayed for some three years. On account of recent political events in the Far East, in which Russia played so important a part, it has been decided that the Siberian railway shall be built in such a way as to permit, not only of the passage of six trains per day in each direction, with a load of 400 tons, but of a good deal more. To this end rails of heavier size than those at first resolved upon are to be laid down, and a credit of seven millions of roubles is to be devoted to this purpose."

Telegraphing on April 11, the *Times'* St. Petersburg correspondent said:—"Although the fifteen steamers and forty barges ordered by the Manchurian Railway Company in Great Britain for the distribution of rails and railway material will not be available on the Amur and Sungari, owing to the engineering strike, till next year, the Russian authorities have given orders for the whole of the rails—32,000 tons—to an American firm, on condition that they are shipped not later than the middle of July. The locomotives for this Manchurian section of the railway have likewise been ordered in America." Telegraphing on April 12, the same correspondent said:—"In connection with the construction of the Murghab section of the Trans-Caspian Railway running from Merv to the Afghan frontier, each battalion of the Trans-Caspian Railway troops has been increased by 231 men and a corresponding number of officers, while a fifth company is added to the first and second battalions composed of men already in the force over and above its proper complement."

[illegible] correspondent telegraphed on April 10:—"About 20,000 troops, including 1,200 Cossack Marines, are now being quartered here for embarkation to Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan. The Cossack Marines are ostensibly destined for what is known as the Manchurian Railway Guard, but they are really intended for Port Arthur. The volunteer cruiser Ekaterinoslav, which sails hence in a few days, will carry, besides about 2,500 troops and the railway material, as already stated, an enormous amount of ammunition for Port Arthur."

The new special Siberian express to Tomsk, which left Moscow on April 1 at 9 p.m., arrived at its destination at 5 p.m., on April [illegible].

A Berlin despatch to the *Standard*, dated April 12, says:—"The Central Siberian Railway, which was opened as far as Kansk in the middle of last October, will be opened as far as Kliuchi, 106 kilometres beyond Kansk, within the next few weeks; and its last station, Irkutsk, which is about 400 kilometres east of Kliuchi, is to be reached in September. The component parts of the ferry-boat for Lake Baikal have arrived at Listvenichnye, on the shores of the lake, from England. The large dock, destined, in the first place, for the putting together of the ice-breaking steam ferry-boat, is ready, and the work will begin soon. The branch railway from Irkutsk to Lake Baikal will be finished by the end of this year, and the ferry-boat will then be able to carry trains across to Missovoye, on the east shore of the lake. The construction of the railway from the Ussuri through Manchuria is to be carried out with all possible speed. The Russian engineers who are making preparations for the work in Manchuria are 'protected' by three officers, twenty-four non-commissioned officers, and 350 soldiers."

RUSSIA, JAPAN, AND KOREA.

A Reuter's despatch from Pekin says it is stated that an agreement has been arrived at between China and Japan in regard to the desire of the latter to possess a port. From Yokohama it is reported that the Marquis Ito received on April 7 a deputation from the meeting of members of the Upper and Lower Houses of the Japanese Diet at which a resolution was passed calling upon the Government to protest against the action of Russia and Germany, and to retain the Japanese troops at Wei-hai-wei. The proceedings were private, but it is added that the Premier declined to divulge the policy of the Government.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* has been assured by a Russian diplomatist that all statements as to an arrangement between Japan and Russia with regard to Korea are false. The diplomatist also said Russia was not opposed to the leasing of Wei-hai-wei, and was even ready to support England if Japan should decline to remove her troops from the port after payment by China of the war indemnity. The diplomatist added: "We are convinced that the time will very soon come when the Emperor of Korea will again hasten of the Russian Agency requesting help and defence. Then we shall enter Korea in earnest. We are aware that the idea permitting the modern Japanese military party is to possess Korea, and the acquisition of Fusan would be a great step to that end, for it would place in her hands the Korean Gulf. That would be the commencement of her establishment upon the Korean peninsula, and for this reason we would never permit any such measure, even if it cost us a great deal to prevent it. All the world knows that if the Korean Gulf fell completely into the hands of Japan, or any other strong Power, the free passage of our fleet from Vladivostok to the Yellow Sea would be closed in time of war, and Port Arthur and Vladivostok would be cut off from the ocean. The occupation by Japan of Fusan would constitute an attempt upon our strategic position in the Far East, in which as military domination of Korea by her would be an eternal menace to the terminus of the Siberian railway and it might happen that, during war, Port Arthur and Vladivostok would be isolated, both by land and by sea. Thus, you see the significance which Korea and Fusan possess for us, and, for the reasons I have indicated, all rumours to the effect that we are yielding our dominating influence in Korea are false."

"A Friend of Japan" writes in the *Daily Telegraph* of April 9:—"Those who have been leaving out the Land of the Rising Sun from their studies and estimates of the situation of affairs in the Far East have omitted the character of the Prince of Denmark from the play of 'Hamlet.' Japan has all along been the real though silent centre of the position. It was her power—suddenly provoked and exercised—which demonstrated to Europe the internal weakness of China, at the time when Lord Wolseley was holding up the Celestial Kingdom as a bugbear of civilisation. It was her resolution which checked the Russian aggression upon Korea, and holds it now in suspense, and if Wei-hai-wei is open to-day to British ships, and can be made into a counterpoise against Port Arthur, it is to the wonderful gallantry of the Japanese torpedo flotilla that the freedom of the port is due. The interest of Japan in a surviving and prosperous China is identical with our own. She wants commercial, not territorial advantages, and requires along that vast coast, and up those immense and swarming rivers. Her policy in these waters is precisely and exactly our policy, and if British administrators had been wiser, it was possible, at the close of the war, to make arrangements which would have obviated most of the political and diplomatic difficulties since encountered. Lord Rosebery never showed his statesmanship better than when he refused to join Russia, Germany, and France in the utterly unjust action which deprived the victor of his rightful spoils. The measure of that hypocritical deed has been taken in the fact that Her Majesty's Government has recently addressed to Russia the very same warning which Russia gave to the Mikado's Government about Port Arthur—viz., that 'it could not be occupied without menace and peril to Pekin.' But the Powers—Great Britain standing foolishly silent—helped Russia into that important place, and, being there, Japan might have ruined everything for England by making an obvious and easy bargain. She had but to come to terms about Korea—and, perhaps, Amoy also—with St. Petersburg, giving the Tsar carte blanche in the Yellow Sea, as regards any opposition from Japanese ships, and England would have found herself in a most disagreeable fix, which we have almost deserved by the cold and slow behaviour of the British Government toward the rising Empire. Lord Rosebery, however, first saved us, and, next, the timely revision of treaty which England was earliest to concede; and Japan has clung all along to a straightforward and loyal policy which must be warmly met and reciprocated on our side. Russia hates and dreads the Island Empire more than any other Power present in the North Pacific, but Russia would eagerly have bargained with Japan if circumstances had permitted. Now it is probably too late If the Queen's Ministers have in any degree grasped the situation and concluded with the Mikado the firm and sincere compact which their common interests enjoin, Russia will no longer be able to buy Japan away from her natural side—the protection and opening-up of China in accord with England, America and Germany; for Germany belongs to the party of civilised commercial action—not to the one-sided league between France and Russia. Wei-hai-wei ought to be henceforth protected by Japanese and English troops and ships in combination, and when Japan asks presently for Amoy, or some port and littoral opposite Formosa, as she will do, she should have the cordial support of England, who has no ally so useful or so obvious in the Pacific as 'Dai Nippon.' There seem to be people who call this an 'alliance with Pagans' and protest against Christians 'making friends with the Yellow Races.' Their ignorance is only exceeded by their stupidity, for the Japanese are a nation entirely distinct from the Chinese, and if such narrow-minded arguments had any force, they would prevent the Queen from employing Mohammedan and Hindu soldiers. Japan has already indentified herself with English plans and policies. English is the second language of her towns and cities, and to England she looks for guidance and aid in the great future which Destiny plainly promises her. Her enemies are ours; and for her, as for the British Empire, the ultimate domination of China by the Muscovite would be the beginning of the end. As matters stand, a conjunction of the forces of the Japanese and British flags absolutely command the fate of China and of the North Pacific, the United States and Germany standing neutral or friendly. The largest and strongest naval array in that ocean is beyond all doubt Japanese. At this moment it is superior in fighting power to that of England or Russia, and will be yet more plainly so within twelve months, flying over 130 pennants. In the new century, Japan will command 200,000 tons of ships of war, and behind this she has a land army which even is at more than half a million, and can be largely augmented. Her commercial marine has grown enormously, so that she has unlimited transport advantages, and these are for her not exported, and hard to keep up like the foreign contingents, but all 'home forces,' perpetually gathered at and about her seagates. It is, therefore, with the aid of this enlightened and high-spirited country amply provided, resolute in policy, and having interests identical with our own, that England should prepare to confront the very difficult future in the Pacific seas. We must, however, give, as well as take. Japan has fought successfully prodigious dangers, and can partly afford to put a price upon her friendship. She will want Korea's independence secured and guaranteed, for Korea is too near to Japan to be Cossacked. She will want a commercial footing, like the other Great Powers, upon the mainland of China where her trade is second only to our own. She will want from England not merely a cold and grudging acceptance, but one worthy of the age and of the Empire which has realised that at last, the East and the West are coming into unison and common progress, and that the future safety and progress of humanity will depend, as much as on anything, upon the firm, loyal and lasting alliance of the England of the East with the England of the West."

NEW DEVELOPMENTS.

ZOLA TO BE RETRIED.

THE Court-martial which acquitted Major Esterhazy met in Paris, on April 8, and after a long deliberation resolved to prosecute M. Zola and M. Perreux for libel, and also to lodge with the Chancellor of the Legion of Honour a complaint against M. Zola demanding that his name should be struck off the rolls of the Order. Some members of the Court have resolved to claim damages. May 23 has been fixed at the date of the retrial of M. Zola at Versailles. This course, which is attributed to the ingenuity of General Billot, meets with much criticism in Paris.

It is pointed out that this second trial will be carried on under somewhat different conditions from the first. The prosecution will have to take into account the points of law which the Procureur-General, M. Manau, laid down before the Court of Cassation. The President of the Court will no longer be able to rule out as irrelevant every question raised by the defence in order to establish the connection between the Dreyfus and the Esterhazy case. M. Manau has made it impossible to dissociate the question of Major Esterhazy's innocence from that of Captain Dreyfus's guilt.

Some sensational statements in the Dreyfus case were published in the Paris *Siecle*, on April 4, on the authority of "A Diplomatist," living in Berne. "A Diplomatist" not only again charged Major Esterhazy with the crime for which Captain Dreyfus has been condemned, but gave a detailed account of treasonable relations entertained by him for years with Colonel von Schwarzkoppen, the late Military Attaché of Germany in Paris. On April 8 the *Siecle* published a further statement in corroboration of "A Diplomatist's" letter, taken down apparently from the lips of Count Casella, an Italian gentleman, whom the *Times* correspondent in Paris describes as "a man of unimpeachable honour and firmness, well known and much esteemed in the French capital." Count Henry Casella, it seems, having learnt that efforts were to be made to induce the Italian Military Attaché to declare that he was in possession of certain documents establishing the guilt of Major Esterhazy and the innocence of Captain Dreyfus, called upon his friend and told him frankly what he had heard. Colonel Panizzardi assured Count Casella that he knew neither Esterhazy nor Dreyfus even by sight, and had never had anything whatever to do with either of them. But he intimated, at the same time, that his German colleague, Colonel von Schwarzkoppen, might perhaps have been able to help the Dreyfus family, had they appealed to him. Thereupon Count Casella journeyed to Berlin, and succeeded in finding Colonel Schwarzkoppen, who was willing enough to give him the most emphatic and detailed assurances that he also had never had any kind of dealing with Captain Dreyfus. When questioned with regard to Major Esterhazy, Colonel Schwarzkoppen was more reticent. All he could be brought to say was when asked his personal opinion of him:—I think him capable of anything." A couple of days later Count Casella dined with Colonel Schwarzkoppen who on this occasion expressed to him his own surprise that the Dreyfus family had never approached him. "I do not know" he added "what I could have done at that date. Perhaps nothing. Perhaps also the affair would have taken another turn. The whole thing is very sad." Count Casella returned to Paris, and on the day when M. Zola published his famous letter he again met Colonel Panizzardi, who was much agitated and apparently overwhelmed with the knowledge of a secret to which, as he said, so many victims were being sacrificed. At last he blurted out one astounding statement, "Can you imagine," Colonel Panizzardi said to Count Casella, "that when Esterhazy suspected he was going to be caught, before even the denunciation of M. Mathieu Dreyfus, he ventured to call on Colonel Schwarzkoppen and to ask him to see the Dreyfus family and assure them that all their plans were waste of time, as he (Colonel Schwarzkoppen) had in his possession proof of the guilty of Dreyfus? It was the only means, he added, of saving both himself and Colonel Schwarzkoppen. The latter replied that Esterhazy was mad; whereupon Esterhazy pulled out a revolver and aimed it at Colonel Schwarzkoppen. . . . . It was after this scene that the German Military Attaché was recalled to Berlin."

THE Right Rev. Dr. Mathew, Bishop of Lahore who was reported to be seriously ill, is much better and progressing favourably.

LIEUTENANT KENNION, Gilgit, will act as British Agent at Chitral during Captain Gurdon's absence on leave this summer.

MAJOR DEANE will accompany the troops moving up in relief to Drosh. He will make a flying visit to Chitral in order to see the boy Mehtar, and will return to Dir in time to join the troops marching back to India.

AN association called the Urdu Defence Association has been formed in Allahabad. The object of the Association is to take practial steps to preserve the Urdu language and character in the N.-W. P. and Oudh.

THE moulvi who has been arrested at Agra for seditious preaching in connection with the Plague Rules will be dealt with under the old law, as the amended sections of the Code do not come into force until July 1st. This will involve the formality of a trial before a Court of Session presumably, if the proceedings are under Section 124 A. Under the new law the case would probably be held to be one to be summarily dealt with by security being taken.

A CARDIFF correspondent states that a young couple of that town were the other day made the first recipients of Lord Bute's marriage dowry the selection being made by the Mayor. The young lady is a nursemaid and the prospective bridegroom is engaged at a paper mill. They declared they had been unable to save sufficient means to provide a home and were averse to going into debt and living in apartments. They are described as highly respectable, industrious people, and are to be married on April 23. The dowry is £1,000, the couple being entitled to the interest.

As a sequel to his discovery of the tomb of King Thotmes III. at Thebes (says the "Times" Cairo correspondent), Mr. Loret, Director-General of the Antiquities Department; has discovered and opened the tomb of Amenophis II., a King of the XVIII. dynasty, who reigned some 1,500 B.C. The mummies of Amenophis and seven other kings are described as intact.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 30TH OF APRIL, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind.		Temperature in Shade.		Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·606	Calm	3	106·6	73·1	30	...	4·51	+0·71
Sirsa	29·632	W	6	110·1	7[illegible]·3	21	...	1·28	−0·93
Delhi	29·630	W	8	108·7	78·4	14	...	2·94	−·08
Agra	29·645	NW	9	110·0	77·9	22	...	2·71	+1·27
Cawnpore	29·640	WNW	5	110·5	7[illegible]·6	18	...	1·47	..
Allahabad	29·644	WSW	8	111·6	76·3	15	..	2·39	+0·35
Jhansi	29·666	W	5	112·7	87·7	2[illegible]	...	2·10	+0·54
Jacobabad	29·623	SE	2	113·2	73·1	36	...	0·13	−0·85
Karachi	29·755	W	12	93·9	7[illegible]·0	75	...	0·43	−1·41
Jeypore	29·70[illegible]	WNW	6	110·1	75·[illegible]	29	...	0·56	−1·14
Ajmere	29·706	W	10	106·4	85	32	...	0·2[illegible]	−1·17
Deesa	29·75[illegible]	N	11	113·0	82·5	12	...	0·16	−0·59
Ahmedabad	29·734	NNW	4	11[illegible]·8	81·[illegible]	15	..	0·78	..
Bhuj	29·740	NW	11	107·8	80·9	61	—	0·13	−0·45
Rajkot	29·746	NNW	12	10[illegible]·9	75·2	27	..	0·30	−0·26
Ghadechi	29·755	N	8	119·2	81·[illegible]	46	..	0·29	—
Veraval	29·755	NNW	9	92·[illegible]	7[illegible]	40	..	0·14	..
Neemuch	29·71[illegible]	NNW	5	105·[illegible]	8[illegible]·6	27	...	0·54	−0·78
Indore	29·695	N	2	108·5	77·[illegible]	15	—	0·76	−0·54
Saugor	29·689	W	3	109·4	80·1	22	..	1·46	−1·11
Jubbulpore	29·6[illegible]5	SE	3	11[illegible]·0	7[illegible]·6	41	...	3·46	+ ·06
Hoshangabad	29·693	Calm	2	112·5	84	25	...	0·5	−1·61
Khandwa	[illegible]	N	5	11[illegible]·2	[illegible]	15	...	0·09	−1·45
Raipur	29·675	SW	5	110·[illegible]	89·[illegible]	30	..	1·72	−0·36
Nagpur	29·656	Calm	4	10[illegible]·7	85·[illegible]	34	..	4·0	+0·6[illegible]
Amraoti	29·654	NNE	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	29	...	0·77	−1·81
Akola	[illegible]	NW	8	114·5	86·2	12	...	0·33	−2·65
Surat	29·766	Calm	2	107·6	77·[illegible]	44	..	1·[illegible]8	+1·[illegible]
Malegaon	29·697	NW	11	108·3	[illegible]	61	...	0·10	−1·25
Bombay	29·795	SW	8	90	82·[illegible]	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	−0·78
Poona	29·7[illegible]4	WNW	1[illegible]	107·[illegible]	7[illegible]	53	...	1·35	−0·91
Ahmednagar	29·742	NNW	5	105·3	74·[illegible]	58	..	0·13	...
Aurangabad	29·707	WSW	3	110·1	80·[illegible]	18	...	0·07	—
Sholapur	29·720	NW	12	107·7	8[illegible]	3[illegible]	...	0·[illegible]1	−2·27
Ratnagiri	[illegible]	NW	5	91·9	[illegible]2·8	74	...	0·88	..
Belgaum	29·783	WSW	1[illegible]	95·[illegible]	70·7	82	0·01	5·31	+0·94
Goa	29·800	NNW	18	[illegible]	81·1	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	...
Karwar	29·795	NW	6	91·3	[illegible]3·4	72	...	[illegible]	−2·48
Mangalore	29·796	NW	4	92·3	8[illegible]·4	7[illegible]	...	0·35	−4·5[illegible]
Calicut	29·783	NW	8	93·3	82·4	76	..	4·50	−5·86
Cochin	29·783	N	F	93·5	83·6	79	0·01	10·35	−6·25
Bangalore	29·79[illegible]	WSW	6	91·3	7[illegible]·3	[illegible]8	...	1·07	−5·06
Secunderabad	29·691	WSW	2	107·[illegible]	82·3	42	...	2·09	−1·49
Masulipatam	29·741	SSW	11	97·7	80·[illegible]	72	..	1·[illegible]	−6·94
Bellary	29·747	Calm	3	1[illegible]·7	78·[illegible]	4[illegible]	...	2·49	−0·75
Cuddapah	29·7[illegible]4	SW	L	107·2	85·0	55	...	8·11	+1·73
Madras	29·77[illegible]	S	10	9[illegible]·5	81·5	72	...	9·67	−1·[illegible]0
Coimbatore	29·774	SW	[illegible]	95·[illegible]	76·6	81	...	4·[illegible]9	−2·32
Trichinopoly	29·768	S	6	100·1	80·8	76	...	6·80	−4·38
Negapatam	29·773	SW	11	91·5	81·9	70	...	11·[illegible]	−20·12
Colombo	29·8[illegible]4	SSE	5	87·5	78·5	85	0·15	5·[illegible]6	+8·13
Aden	29·873	NE	14	91·[illegible]	77·8	63	...	0·40	−2·73

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY

With the exception of a brisk fall at Lahore, Jacobabad, Akola and Malegaon, the pressure has been steady or changed only slightly over the whole country. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are north-westerly to south-westerly at most of the reporting stations, and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 18 miles an hour at Karwar and 16 at Neemuch. The temperature, both maximum and minimum, is above the mean of the season in several places. The highest temperature in the shade was 114° at Akola and the lowest 71° at Belgaum. Humidity changes are unimportant; and the skies are cloudy at Bhuj, Jubbulpore, Nagpur, Amraoti, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Ratnagiri, Goa, Calicut, Cochin, Bangalore and Masulipatam. Rain in light showers has fallen at Colombo, and a few drops at Belgaum and Calicut. The weather conditions are slightly favourable for local showers in Ceylon, on the Malabar Coast, and at the more southerly stations in the Bombay Presidency.

G. L. TOWERS
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 30.

Saturday: The barometer is steady on the west coast risen and slightly to briskly in north-east India and fallen slightly to briskly elsewhere. Distribution of pressure is changing slowly and pressure is now inclined to become lowest in the Punjab and highest in Assam. At same time easterly winds are extending somewhat and have crept along the foot of the hills from north bengal as far as bahraich. Elsewhere there has been no important change, but the southerly wind at the head of the bay is inclined to fall lighter. The mean temperature is about normal over Madras deltal Burma and Assam valley but elsewhere the heat is excessive. The excess is greatest along a line running east and west between Deesa and Kendat. Along this line Kendat reports a variation of plus eleven degrees, bogra plus eleven and a half the Dinajpur plus ten and half, Gaya Saugor Jhansi plus six and half and Deesa plus eight. Day temperatures average between five and half and six and half above normal all over northern and Central India, the highest recorded maximum being 114·5 at Akola and Amraoti. A few local showers are reported in Burma, Assam, Orissa and peninsula.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 29th April, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ......inches 29·765
Temperature of the Air ......degrees 86·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer ...... 79·8
Dew Point ...... 77·6
Relative humidity of Air ...... ·757
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) ...... 1·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ......degrees 93·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) ...... 81·8
General Directions of wind* WSW, WNW, SSE, W, WNW, W
Movement of wind in 24 hours* ......miles 175
* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THE rumour circulated in some of our contemporaries that the Duke of York will command the cruiser Crescent during this year's naval manœuvres is substantially correct. His Royal Highness will commission that ship after the expiration of his visit to Sir Michael Culme Seymour, and proceed on a short cruise. It is expected that the Crescent will eventually join one of the squadrons taking part in the summer manœuvres.

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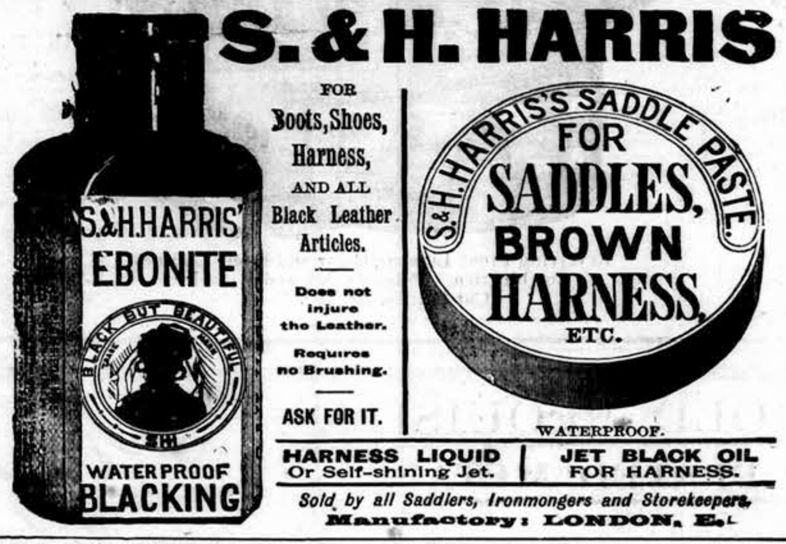

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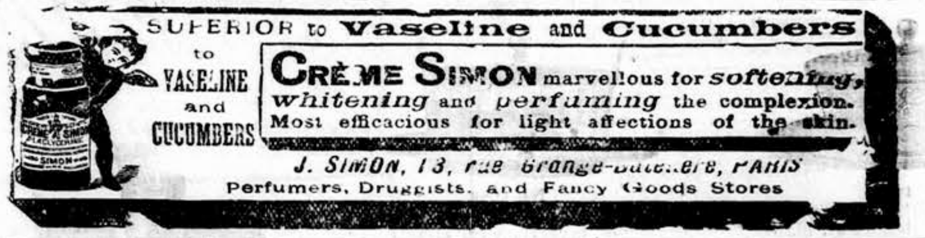

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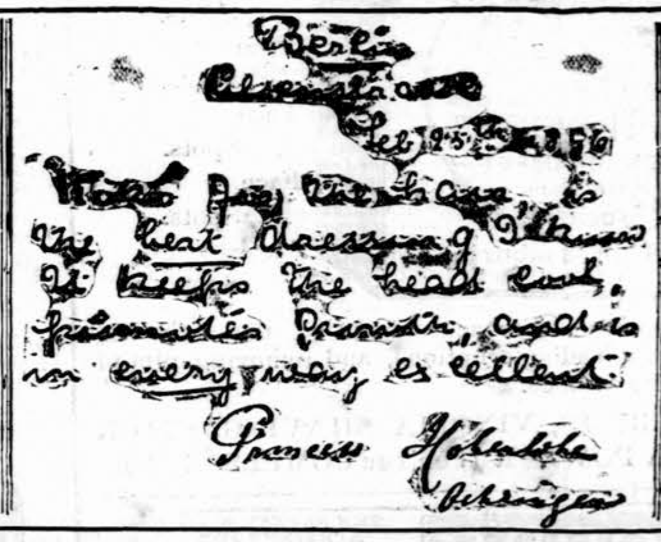

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VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

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For Itching
For Itching.
For Itching.
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For Inching.

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Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

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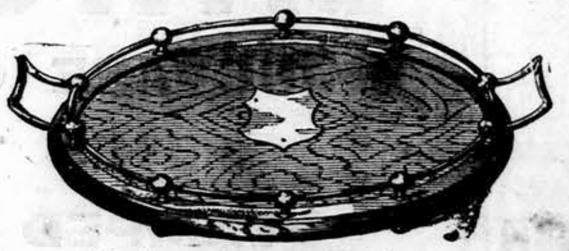

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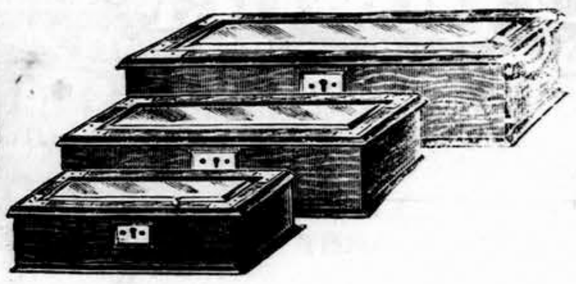
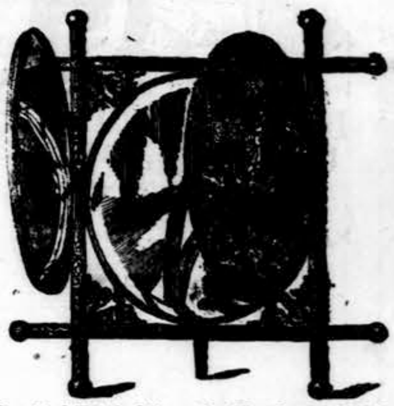


Crystal Top Cigar Boxes. 3 Sizes. Polished Oak, Lined Cedar, Rs. 25, 30 and 35.



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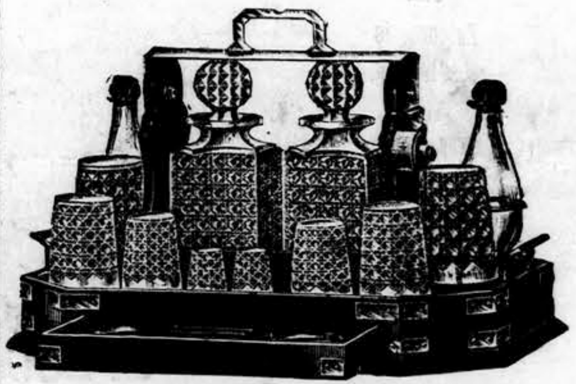
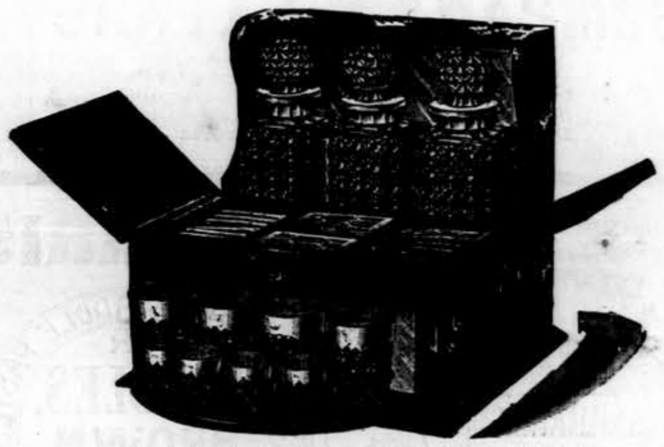
Bevelled Mirror, with Nickel Stand, Ebony and Nickel Cloth, and Hair Brushes, Rs 30.



Spirit and Soda Tray. Size 21 in. by 15½ in. Polished Oak and Nickel. Cut Quart Bottles and Glasses, 2 Drawers for Cigars and Cards, &c., Rs. 240.



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Revolving Front Cabinet of Games, Chess, Draught Backgammon, Dominoes, Cribbage, Whist, Bezique, Race, &c., Rs. 130.

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HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

BEST PLATED METAL.

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THE CARLTON BREAKFAST CRUET,
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VERY NEAT BUTTERCOOLER,
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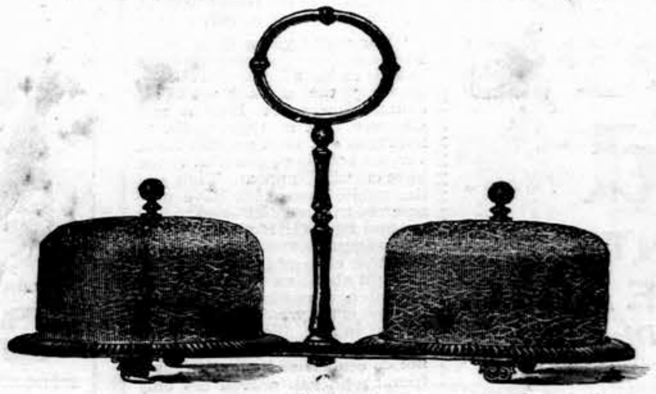

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Butter and Cheese Stand,
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Complete, Rs. 8-8.

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.